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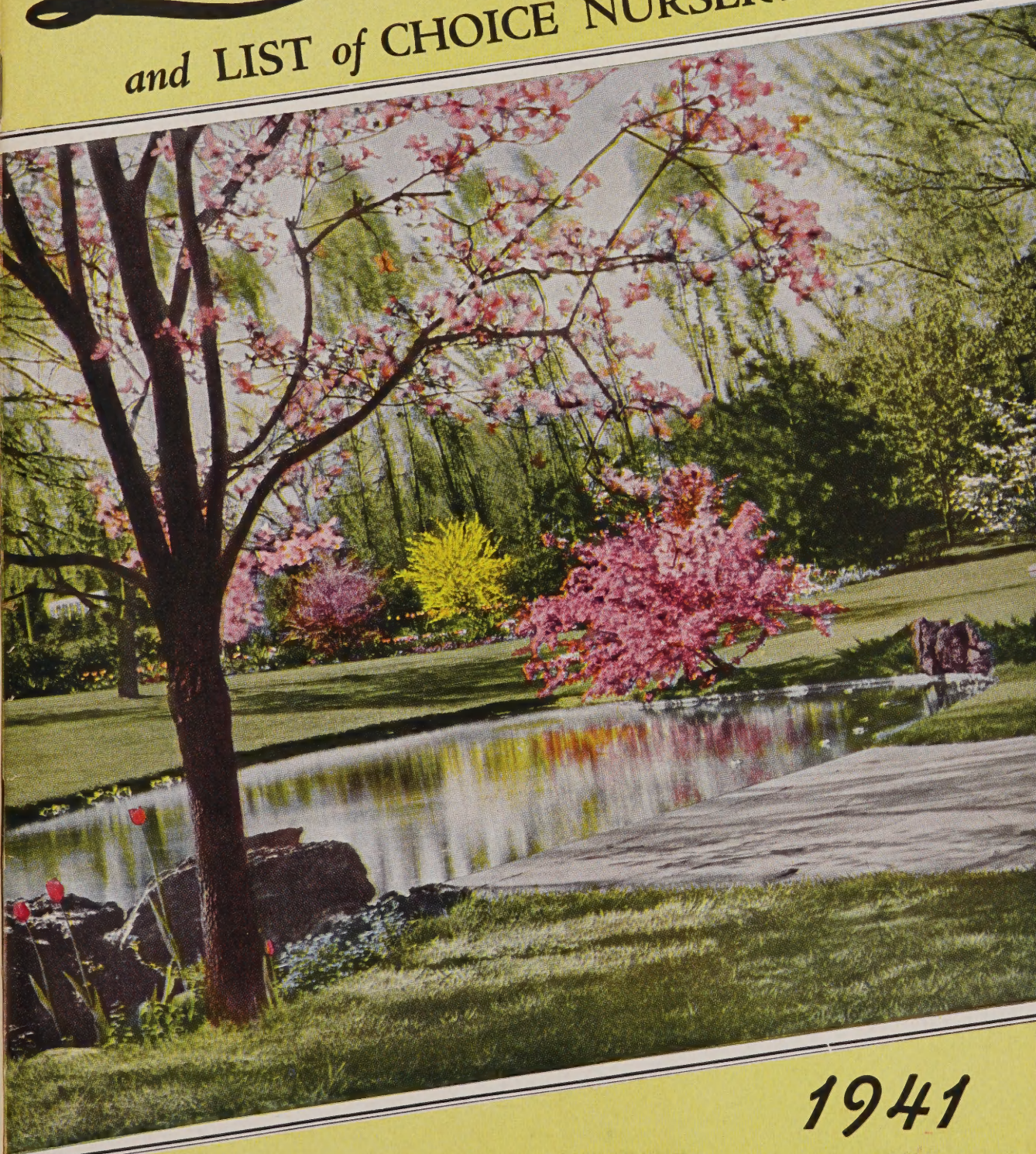
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Lehde's

• PLANTING GUIDE
and LIST of CHOICE NURSERY STOCK



1941

The Edward Lehde Nurseries, GARDENVILLE, NEW YORK



PHLOX, ROSY MORN



PETUNIA, BLUE BROCADE

Four 1941 All-America Winners

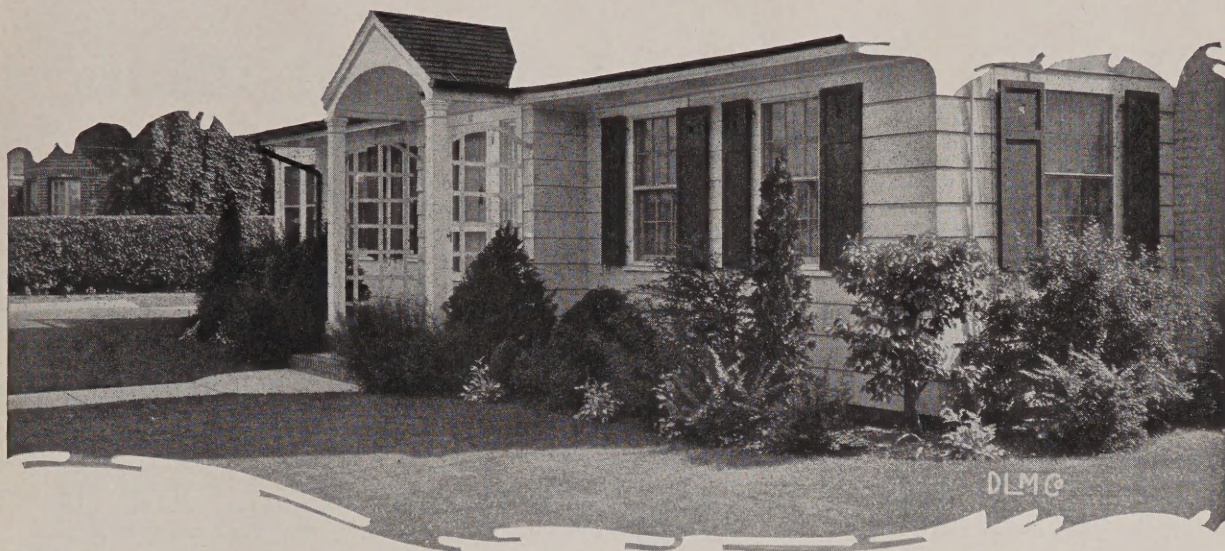
Descriptions and Prices on page 2. Many other varieties for Your Selection. All sturdy plants that will flower in a few weeks.



MARIGOLD, SPRY



PETUNIA, RADIANCE



INTRODUCTION

Make Your Home Grounds Attractive

If your place is not already a beauty spot, why not make it so? You can do it gradually if you like—extend it over several seasons, spending a few dollars at a time, and adding one unit after another. Or, if you want to make one job of it, tell us what you feel inclined to spend and let us help you invest it to the best advantage.

Visit Our Nurseries—Anytime

You are welcome at our nurseries whether you come for pleasure or to buy. Come often throughout the season and see the various displays of bloom. See our new display greenhouse, with our complete line of pot plants, annual seedlings, and other plants suitable for outdoor bedding. We have better parking facilities than ever before as we have enlarged our parking lot.

Select Your Own Plants from Fresh - Dug Stock

For quick selection of plants to take home in your car, visit the sales department. Some plants are ready in pots, others freshly dug and temporarily heeled in, ready to pull up; others can be dug for you in a reasonable length of time.

Full Value and Satisfaction

At our nursery there is the widest selection of all plants necessary for a well-landscaped home—anything from a large shade tree to the small colorful annuals. People can also obtain advice and help with their planting problems. At no other place near Buffalo can such a variety of freshly dug true-to-name, quality stock be found.

Care of Nursery Stock

It is safe to say that 98 per cent of the nursery stock received directly from a reliable nursery that fails to grow, or does grow but is always stunted and weak, is due to improper handling after it is received by the customer.

When the stock is received, open the bundle in the shade, out of the wind, and cover. If you are not ready to plant immediately, heel the roots in the ground, soaking them well as you do. If well heeled in they can be kept without damage for a reasonable time.

If stock is purchased directly from the nursery it will be in good condition. If planted in fairly good soil and given a reasonable amount of care, losses should be very negligible.

EDWARD LEHDE NURSERIES

Out Clinton Street
1½ miles beyond city line
then turn left

Telephone, TR-angle 5868

FRENCH ROAD NEAR CLINTON STREET
GARDENVILLE, N. Y.

Lehde's Novelties In Annual Plants

Some of The New All-America Selections

Marigold, Scarlet Glow

Zinnia, Black Ruby

Petunia, Blue Brocade

Phlox, Rosy Morn

Scabiosa, Peace,

Annuals have only in the past few years come into their rightful place in the planting scheme. They have in the past, been considered separately from the regular planting, segregated in special places or beds instead of in conjunction with the rest of the planting.

While there is a place for separate beds of annuals, that is only one of many ways in which they can be used. They are especially good to fill in the vacant places in perennial borders and supply that much needed color in Midsummer. They are good to fill in empty spaces in young shrub borders. They supply bright dashes of color in the rock garden after the brilliant display of the early-flowering perennial plants is past. Annuals are also the most effective and economical plants to use after the Tulip beds have faded. Then there is the old-established custom of using them in window and porch boxes.

Not only are the varied uses of annuals responsible for their popularity, but also the ever-widening range of varieties and colors which have come about the past few years. A demand for separate colors in the more popular varieties has also been felt and up-to-date nurseries should supply this need. They are obtainable in small plants at a very low cost or in seeds.

New Varieties of Annuals

Each year there are important additions to the varieties of Annuals which have been brought about by careful experimentation by experts in this field. Lately these have been classified as the All-America selections for the current year. We shall list these and also some of the later introductions which we consider worthy of trial by gardeners of discrimination.

25c. per doz. Except as noted

ASTER, Early Giant, Rose Marie. A new Early Giant wilt-resistant Aster of a rich, lively shade of rose. The flower is large and full. 1½-2 ft. tall.

LARKSPUR, Pink King, Giant Imperial. Very double, of a soft salmon-rose. Flower spikes are large and very early flowering.

MARIGOLD, Tom Thumb Golden Crown. Double dwarf form of Guinea Gold. Bright golden yellow, flushed orange. 10 in. high.

Carnation-flowered. Early, free-flowering, with a color range from orange to yellow. 1-1½ ft. high. Flowers large with quilled center.

Ferdinand. Round crested yellow center, surrounded by a single row of broad mahogany-red petals. Extremely showy; 20-24 in. tall.

Scarlet Glow. A distinct, new bronzy red color; compact, dwarf growth; 12 in. tall; free bloomer.

Yellow Pygmy. Light yellow, 8 in. tall and compact; free-blooming. Good for edging.

Golden Jubilee. Early; chrysanthemum-flowered type; 1½ ft. tall. Flowers are large and double, in shades of yellow and orange.

Pot o' Gold. Dwarf, compact growth; 12-15 in. tall. The flowers are large, bright deep golden orange. Blooms freely.

Spry. Extra dwarf, double and compact. Light orange-crested center and maroon outer petals; free-blooming. Good for edging; 9 in. tall.

PETUNIA, First Lady. Large flowers of beautiful light pink, borne in profusion. Dwarf-growing; 12 in. tall. (In pots only.) 10c. per pot.

Adora. Dwarf, bushy type; 10 in. tall. Flowers are rosy carmine with pure white star.

Little Blue Star. Dwarf, compact type; blue background with pure white star.

Violet Gem. A miniature Petunia, only 6 in. tall. It is very compact, with masses of rich violet-blue flowers. For edging. 10c. per pot.

Glow. Flowers are intense carmine-rose borne profusely on dwarf plants. Holds color well.

Radiance. Brilliant rich rose or cerise with yellow throat. Blooms early and profusely; 1-1½ ft. tall.

Semi-Ruffled. Large flower, shading from white base to deep rose-red at outer fringe, with veined markings and golden throat. (In pots only.) 10c. per pot.

Golden Jubilee. A giant fringed Petunia of a bright carmine with golden throat and dark markings. Free-blooming. (In pots only.) 10c. per pot.

Dwarf Ruffled, Mixed. Immense blooms in mixed solid colors and blended. Very distinctive. (In pots only.) 10c. per pot.

All-Double, Blue Brocade. Rich velvety violet-blue of good size; dwarf, bushy plants about 10 in. high. (In pots only.) 10c. per pot.

PHLOX gigantea, Rosy Morn. Immense flowers of rose-pink with white eye. Holds color well.

POPPY, Iceland, Gartford Art Shades, Mixed. Exceptionally large flowers in pastel shades of apricot, cream, gold, white, and rose.

SALPIGLOSSIS, Rose-crimson and Gold. Very large flowers in a definitely new color.

SCABIOSA, Peace. White flowers fully double. Very good for cutting. Semi-tall.

ZINNIA, Howard's New Giant Crested, Mixed. A cross between Dahlia-flowered and Scabious-flowered types. Very large flower in good color range.

Fantasy Wildfire. Rich dazzling scarlet. Strong-growing and free-blooming.

Lilliput, Black Ruby. Pompon Zinnia of deep velvety maroon; a distinct color for this type.

Scabiosa-flowered, Campfire. Vivid, intense scarlet; very showy flowers; good for cutting. 2-2½ ft. high.

Plants of Annual Flowers

For Flower Beds, Porch Boxes, etc. Including New Introductions of 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941

The varieties listed are suitable for transplanting, but those like Mignonette, Clarkia, Lupine, Nasturtium, Candytuft, and many others not listed here are best sown where wanted as they resent transplanting. For these we offer seeds.

Young plants transplant most readily and give better results than older plants which are stem-hard and consequently become more or less stunted. We make successive sowings to have plants of proper age for transplanting.

In planting annuals, masses of separate colors, thus giving contrast, is so much more effective than a hit or miss planting of many colors.

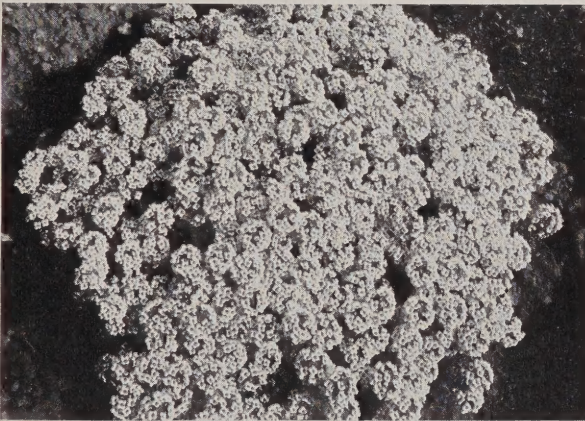
Planting time of annuals usually begins about the middle of May, depending upon exposure, although some of the hardier varieties can be planted before this time and the most tender varieties should be set out after this time.

Protection from frost is sometimes necessary. The short amount of time required to cover with newspapers is more than compensated for by the additional growth of the plants.

In purchasing annuals, care should be taken to purchase young plants that are not woody and stem hard. Stem-hard plants never develop properly and always remain stunted. Purchasing directly from a reliable grower is the best guarantee for good results.

Prices: 15c. per dozen for all varieties except as noted

Name and Color	Remarks
African Daisy (Arctotis). White.....	For cutting
African Daisy (Dimorphotheca aurantiaca)..	
Mixed.....	For cutting
Ageratum , Irwin's Purple Beauty. Blue...	For edging
Alyssum , Little Gem. White.....	For edging



Alyssum, Little Gem

Name and Color	Remarks
Calliopsis . Mixed.....	Annual Coreopsis
Carnation , Chabaud Giant. Mixed.....	Fragrant
Celosia , Dwarf Crested (Cockscomb). Mixed.	Late bloom
Fiery Feather. Red.....	Extra dwarf
Centaurea (Bachelor Button). Blue.....	Easy culture
Mixed.....	Easy culture
Jubilee Gem. Dark blue.....	Dwarf type
Coleus . Variegated leaves.....	Foliage plant
Cosmos .	
Early Double Crested. Mixed...	Tall, for background
Early Sensation. Mixed.....	Tall, for background
Klondyke, Orange Flare. Orange.	Tall, for background
Dahlia	
Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. Mixed...	New dwarf Dahlias
Gaillardia , Double. Mixed.....	For cutting



Aster, Light Blue

Aster (Wilt-resistant)	
American Branching. White.....	For cutting
American Branching. Lavender.....	For cutting
American Branching. Pink.....	For cutting
American Branching. Ruby red.....	For cutting
American Branching. Purple.....	For cutting
American Branching. Rose.....	For cutting
Early Royal. Lavender.....	For cutting
Early Royal. Pink.....	For cutting
Early Royal. Purple.....	For cutting
Early Royal. Rose.....	For cutting
Early Royal. White.....	For cutting
Early Royal. Mixed.....	For cutting
Early Giant. Light Blue.....	New
Early Giant, Rose Marie. 1941 introduction. See	
Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Giant Crego. Mixed.....	Ostrich-plume type
Balsam , Camellia-flowered. Mixed.....	Easily grown
Calendula , Ball's Orange Improved. Orange.	For cutting
Lemon Queen. Yellow.....	For cutting
Orange King. Orange.....	For cutting
Radio. Orange.....	For cutting
Sunshine. Yellow.....	Shaggy type

Name and Color	Remarks
Heliotrope. Dark blue.....	Fragrant
Kochia (Summer Cypress).....	Foliage plant
Larkspur, Tall Branching. Red.....	For cutting
Tall Branching. Mixed.....	For cutting
Upright, Blue Spire. Blue.....	For cutting
Upright, Los Angeles Improved. Rose.....	For cutting
Upright, White King. White.....	For cutting
Upright, Pink King—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet. Mixed.....	Dwarf
Lobelia, Crystal Palace. Dark blue.....	Dwarf edging
Marigold	
Tall African, Guinea Gold. Orange.....	For background
Tall African, Yellow Supreme. Yellow.....	For background
Tall African, Mixed. Mixed.....	For background
Dwarf African, Tom Thumb Golden Crown—New. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Dwarf African, Carnation-flowered—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Tall French, Ferdinand—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Dwarf French Double, Monarch. Two-tone.....	For edging
Dwarf French Double, Coronet. Two-tone.....	For edging
Dwarf French Double, Golden Harmony. Yellow.....	For edging
Dwarf French Double, Scarlet Glow—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Dwarf French Double, Spry—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Dwarf French Single, Legion of Honor. Yellow and brown.....	For edging
Dwarf Double, Yellow Pygmy. New. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Dwarf Single (Tagetes). Orange-yellow.....	Dwarf edging
Chrysanthemum-flowered, Sunrise. Yellow. New type	
Chrysanthemum-flowered, Golden Jubilee—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Gigantea, Orange Sunset. Orange.....	Large flowers
Gigantea, Sunset Giants. Mixed.....	Large flowers
Gigantea, Dwarf, Pot o'Gold—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Morning Glory (in pots).....	10c. per pot
Cornell. Red and white.....	Vine
Heavenly Blue. Blue.....	Vine
Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.....	Vine
Nemesia, Triumph Mixed. Mixed.....	Dwarf



Marigold, Ferdinand

Name and Color	Remarks
Nicotine Affinis Hybrids Mixed.....	Tall
Affinis Hybrids White. White.....	Tall
Crimson King. Red.....	Tall
Nierembergia. Lavender.....	Edging
Petunia	
Single Dwarf	
Flaming Velvet. Red.....	Border
Admiral (in pots only). Clear blue.....	Border, 10c. per pot
Periwinkle. Lavender-blue.....	Border
Snow Queen. White.....	Border
Celestial Rose. Rose.....	Border
Heavenly Blue. Blue.....	Border
First Lady (in pots only)—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot



Petunia, First Lady

Adora—New. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Little Blue Star—New. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Violet Gem (in pots only)—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot
Glow—New. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Large Single	
Howard's Star. Crimson and white.....	All purpose
Radiance—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Black Prince. Dark red.....	All purpose
Superb Mixed.....	All purpose
Semi-ruffled (in pots only)—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot
Fringed, Romany Lass (in pots only). Deep red. New.....	10c. per pot
Large Single Fringed	
Royal Beauty (in pots only). Blue.....	New, 10c. per pot
Theodosia (in pots only). Rose.....	New, 10c. per pot
Golden Jubilee (in pots only)—New. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot
Giant Ruffled and Fringed (in pots only). Mixed.....	Unusual, 10c. per pot
Dwarf Ruffled (in pots only)—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot
All-Double Mixed (in pots only).....	10c. per pot
All-Double Blue Brocade (in pots only)—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	10c. per pot
Pentstemon, Sensation. Red.....	For cutting
Phlox drummondii	
Large-flowering. Rose.....	For cutting
Large-flowering. Scarlet.....	For cutting
Large-flowering. White.....	For cutting
Large-flowering. Mixed.....	For cutting
Dwarf Star. Mixed.....	New, dwarf
Gigantea, Rosy Morn—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.

Name and Color	Remarks
Pinks , Chinese Double. Mixed.....	Fragrant
Japanese Double. Mixed.....	Fragrant
Poppy Iceland, Gartford Art Shades— <i>New</i> . See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Portulaca , Single. Mixed.....	Rockery, edging
Double. Mixed.....	Rockery, edging
Salpiglossis	
Large-flowered Superb. Mixed.....	Partial shade
Large-flowered Rose Crimson and Gold— <i>New</i> . See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Salvia splendens . Red.....	Fall blooming
Scabiosa , Large-flowered Double	
Maroon.....	For cutting
Peach.....	For cutting
Red.....	For cutting
Rose.....	For cutting
Mixed.....	For cutting
Blue Moon. Blue.....	New
Salmon Beauty. Pink.....	New
Blue Cockade. Blue.....	New
Peace—1941 introduction. See Novelties.	25c. per doz.



Zinnia, Wildfire

Snapdragon , Rust-resistant	
Tall. Copper.....	For cutting
Tall. Crimson.....	For cutting
Tall. Rose pink.....	For cutting
Tall. White.....	For cutting
Tall. Yellow.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Padre. Crimson.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Pinkie. Rose pink.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Brilliant Rose. Rose.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Defiance. Scarlet.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Shasta. White.....	For cutting
Intermediate, Yellow Jacket. Yellow.....	For cutting
Stocks , Ten Week, Double Dwarf. Mixed.....	For cutting
Sweet Peas (in pots only) (Plant last week in April.)	
Mixed.....	Fragrant, 10c. per pot



Phlox, Drummondii

Name and Color	Remarks
Verbena	
Mammoth Luminosa. Coral pink.....	Low
Mammoth Lucifer. Scarlet.....	Low
Mammoth White. White.....	Low
Mammoth Etna. Red, white eye.....	Low
Mammoth Royale. Blue.....	Low
Venosa. Purple.....	Upright type
Zinnia , California Giants	
Canary Yellow. Yellow.....	For cutting
Scarlet Gem. Scarlet.....	For cutting
Orange King. Orange.....	For cutting
Enchantress. Deep pink.....	For cutting
Mixed.....	For cutting
Dahlia-flowered	
Polar Bear. White.....	For cutting
Canary Bird. Yellow.....	For cutting
Crimson Monarch. Red.....	For cutting
Golden Dawn. Yellow.....	For cutting
Dream. Lavender.....	For cutting
Exquisite. Light rose.....	For cutting
Oriole. Orange.....	For cutting
Purple Prince. Purple.....	For cutting
Scarlet Flame. Scarlet.....	For cutting
Mixed.....	For cutting
Howard's New Giant Crested Mixed—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Fantasy , Orange Lady. Orange.....	New, shaggy
Rosalie. Pink.....	New, shaggy
Stardust. Yellow.....	New, shaggy
Wildfire—New introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Mixed.....	Shaggy type
Gaillardia-flowered	
Navajo, Mixed.....	New, Autumn tints
Lilliput (Dwarf). Yellow.....	Pompon type
Orange.....	Pompon type
Purple.....	Pompon type
Salmon-rose.....	Pompon type
Scarlet.....	Pompon type
White.....	Pompon type
Mixed.....	Pompon type
Black Ruby—1941 introduction. See Novelties.....	25c. per doz.
Scabiosa-flowered , Sunburst. Yellow.....	Unusual
Campfire, <i>New</i> . See Novelties.	Unusual, 25c. per doz.
Mixed.....	Unusual



Perennial Garden

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Perennials are hardy flowering plants whose tops die down each Fall, but each Spring they come up with renewed vigor, increasing in beauty, size, and number of flowers.

HOW TO USE PERENNIALS

In the modern planting, perennials have their deserved place in the landscape scheme, either in special beds or to fill in open spaces in the shrub border. However, because many of them bloom in spring or early summer, they should be supplemented with the summer-blooming annual. Many perennials go into a semi-dormant stage during the summer, and if the old blooms are cut off and the tops partially trimmed, when they resume growth in the fall they will be neat in appearance and in good condition.

Perennials are sometimes placed in special beds in the formal planting, but as the modern trend in planting is in the informal style, they are usually placed in the foreground of a shrub border where they offer a pleasing contrast of gay color against a green background. They may also be placed in front of a hedge or fence. The informal arrangement affords more variety and is easier to care for than the formal. Some of the taller growing sorts suitable for use with shrubs are Helenium, Peonies, Lilies, Hardy Asters, Boltonia, Heliopsis, Hibiscus, Liatris, Rudbeckia, and Hollyhock.

ARRANGEMENT OF PERENNIALS

Perennials are grouped in the border to give good color contrasts and should be placed according to height. Mass effects are most desirable and is achieved by planting in groups of three or more of a kind, rather than individual mixed varieties. Large mass effects of color are impressive and offer good contrasts; little dabs of color seem puny and artificial, giving no opportunity to achieve color combinations.

Tall plants are set to the back of the border, low edging plants to the front, and those of medium height worked in between. This should not be followed too strictly, however; a little variation affords more interest, but at no time should dwarf growing varieties be hidden behind the taller growing ones. As a general rule, the taller growing varieties should be set about 2 feet apart; medium kinds, 12 to 18 inches, and low growing kinds, 6 to 12 inches.

Tall for Background: *Achillea eupatorium*, *Artemisia lactiflora*, Hardy Aster, *Boltonia*, *Delphinium*, Foxglove, Globe Thistle, Ornamental Grasses, *Heliopsis*, Hibiscus, Hollyhock, *Liatris*, *Lythrum*, *Salvia*, and *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*.

For the Middle Border: *Aconitum*, *Agrostemma*, *Anemone*, Columbine, *Campanula*, *Chrysanthemum*, Bachelor Button, *Coreopsis*, Pinks, *Gaillardia*, Geum, Babysbreath, *Hesperis*, Iris, Lilies, Lupine, *Lychnis*, *Monarda*, Peonies, Poppies, Phlox, *Pyrethrum*, *Tritoma*, *Trollius*, and *Veronica*.

For Edging: *Alyssum*, *Anchusa myosotidiflora*, *Armeria*, *Campanula carpatica*, *Cerastium*, Lily-of-the-valley, Coralbells, Flax, Forget-me-not, Evening Primrose, Arabis, *Primula*, *Sedum* and *Viola*.

PLANTING AND CARE OF PERENNIALS

Time of Planting: Perennials can be planted either in early spring or early fall, when they will become well-rooted so that they will give maximum results for the following season.

Preparation of Soil: The soil should be fairly rich, with plenty of humus, such as peat moss or well-rotted manure. The Perennial bed should be prepared to a depth of at least 12 inches and in a location where the drainage is good. Losses over winter of perennials is in large part due to lack of adequate drainage.

Transplanting Perennials: There are some perennials which spread quickly and try to take possession of the garden. These must be divided after a year or so and replanted in smaller clumps. Some of these are: *Anthemis*, *Cerastium*, *Sedum*, *Physostegia*, Chinese Lantern, Iris, Bachelor Button, *Achillea*. Others are slower-growing and may stand 3 or 4 years before being divided. These are usually considered more desirable, but a few of the other sort is necessary to create a quick effect. Among the slower-growing sorts are *Anemone*, Columbine, *Delphinium*, Geum, *Heuchera*, Phlox, Peonies, *Pyrethrum*, *Primula*, *Thalictrum*, *Tritoma*, and *Helenium*. A few perennials such as *Dictamnus*, *Platycodon*, *Statice latifolia*, Babysbreath, *Helleborus*, *Baptisia*, Lupine, and Butterfly Weed are better left permanently, as they resent transplanting.

Winter Protection: A light mulch of hay, straw, evergreen boughs, etc., will bring the plants through the winter in fine shape. Do not use leaves as they become soggy, pack down too tightly, and are liable to smother the plants. This mulch should be applied after the ground is frozen, usually in December.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

15 cents each, except as noted

Varieties marked (*) are excellent for rock gardens

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Achillea (Yarrow)			
Eupatorium.....	Yellow	July	3-4'
Millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil).....	Pink	July-Aug.	1½'
Parmica, The Pearl.....	White	June-Sept.	1½-2'
Aconitum (Monkshood)			
Fischeri.....	Blue	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Napellus.....	Blue	June-July	3-4'
* Aegopodium podagraria... Variegated foliage		All Summer	6-8"
Agrostemma coronaria (Rose Campion).....	Deep pink	June-July	1½-2'
* Alyssum saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold)....	Yellow	April-May	1'
Anchusa italica (Alkanet)....	Blue	June-July	4-5'
* Myosotidiflora	Blue	April-May	1'
* Anemone (Windflower)			
Hupehensis.....	Lavender	Aug.-Oct.	1-1½' 25c.
Japonica, Queen Charlotte.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-3' 25c.
Japonica, September Queen.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	2-3' 25c.
Japonica, rubra.....	Rosy-red	Sept.-Oct.	2-3' 25c.
Japonica, Whirlwind.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	2-3' 25c.
Anthemis tinctoria (Hardy Marguerite).....	Yellow	June-Oct.	2'
Aquilegia hybrida (Long-spurred Columbine)....	Mixed	May-June	2'
*Crimson Star.....	Red	May-June	1½'
Chrysantha.....	Yellow	May-June	1½'
* Arabis alpina (Rock Cross).....	White	April-May	6"
Alpina fl. pl. (Double Rock Cross).....	White	April-May	6"
* Arenaria verna caespitosa (Moss Sandwort).....	White	May-June	3"
* Armeria lauchiana (Sea Pink).....	Rose	May-June	5"
Artemisia (Sagebrush)			
Lactiflora.....	White	Aug-Sept.	3-4'
Silver King.....	Silver foliage		2-3'
Stelleriana.....	Feathery foliage		1½'
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed).....	Orange	July-Aug.	2½'
* Aster , Dwarf, Lilac Time.....	Violet-blue	Sept.	15"
*Dwarf, Lady Henry Mad-docks.....	Pink	Sept.	1'
Tall, Blue Gem.....	Blue	Sept.-Oct.	2-3'
Tall, Sam Benham.....	White	Sept.	3'
Tall, St. Egwin.....	Pink	Sept.	2½'
*Species, Alpinus (Alpine Aster).....	Blue	June-July	6-12"
*Species, Wartburg Star....	Blue	June	1'
*Species, Mauve Cushion....	Lavender	Sept.-Oct.	9"



Aconitum



Alyssum Saxatile



Anemone



Aster, Dwarf



Aquilegia, Crimson Star



Buddleia (Butterflybush)



Campanula



Chrysanthemums, Korean

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued				
15 cents each, except as noted				
Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.	
Astilbe (Spirea Astilbe).....	Pink	June-July	1½'	25c.
	White	June-July	1½'	25c.
*Aubrietia (False Rock-Cress).....	Blue	April-May	4"	
Baptisia australis (False-Indigo).....	Blue	June	2-3'	
Bellis perennis.....	Pink, white	April-May	6"	
Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy).....	White	July-Aug.	6-8'	
Boltonia latisquama (False Camomile).....	Lavender	Aug.-Sept.	4-5'	
Buddleia (Butterflybush)				
Ile de France.....	Purple	July-Aug.	3-4'	25c.
Charming.....	Lavender-pink	June-Oct.	5-6'	35c.
Bupthalmum cordifolia (Ox-eye Daisy).....	Yellow	Aug.	2-3'	
*Campanula				
Carpatia (Bellflower)....	Blue	July-Aug.	8"	
Medium (Canterbury Bells).....	Mixed	July	1½-2'	
Persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower).....	Blue	July	2'	
Persicifolia alba.....	White	July	2'	
Carnations, Hardy.....	Red and pink	June-July	1½'	
Centaurea (Cornflower)				
Montana.....	Blue	June-July	1½'	
Dealbata.....	Pink	July	1½'	
*Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer).....	White	May-June	6"	
Chelone lyoni (Shellflower). Rose		July-Sept.	2'	
Chrysanthemum, Hardy				
Aglow.....	Golden orange	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Aladdin.....	Bronze	Aug.-Sept.	1½'	
Bronze Cushion.....	Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
Brilliance.....	Red	Oct.	1½'	
Chieftain.....	Red	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Early Bronze.....	Bronze	Aug.-Sept.	12-15"	
Emma Marie.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Glory of Seven Oaks.....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	2'	
Granny Scovill.....	Coral-bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Provence.....	Pink	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
Pink Cushion.....	Pink	Aug.-Oct.	15"	
R. Marion Hatton.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Rapture.....	Bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Sensation.....	Yellow, tipped scarlet	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Sequoia.....	Bronzy yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Sunkist.....	Golden yellow	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
Sunny Boy.....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	12-15"	
Tassiva.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	
White Cushion.....	White	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
Yellow Cushion.....	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.	15"	
Yellow Normandy.....	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	15"	
L'Argentuilais.....	Reddish-bronze	Sept.-Oct.	1½'	



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)



Centaurea

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Chrysanthemums—Continued

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Korean Varieties, Clio...	Rose	Sept.—Oct.	15"
Fortuna.....	Dark red	Sept.—Oct.	15"
Hestia.....	Pink	Sept.—Oct.	15"
Nyssa.....	Lilac-pink	Sept.—Oct.	2-2½'
Psyche.....	Pink	Sept.—Oct.	1½'
Sappho.....	Yellow	Sept.—Oct.	15-18"
Thalia.....	Orange	Sept.—Oct.	1½-2'
Vesta.....	Orange	Sept.—Oct.	1½-2'
Arcticum (Arctic Daisy)...	White	Sept.—Nov.	2½'
Maximum, Alaska (Shasta Daisy).....	White	June—Sept.	2'
Double (Double Shasta).White		June—Sept.	2'
Clematis davidiana	Blue	July	2'
Recta.....	White	Aug.—Sept.	3-4' 25c.
*Convallaria (Lily-of-the-valley).....	White	May—June	8-10"
Coreopsis grandiflora (Coreopsis).....	Yellow	June—July	1½-2'
Delphinium (Larkspur)			
Belladonna.....	Blue	June—Oct.	2-3'
Bellamosum.....	Dark blue	June	2-3'
*Chinense.....	Blue	June—Oct.	15"
Delphinium Hybrids			
Blackmore & Langdon...	Blue shades	June—Sept.	3-5' 15c. up
Pacific.....	Blue shades	June—Sept.	3-5' 15c. up
Pacific White.....	White	June—Sept.	3-5' 50c.
Dianthus (Sweet William)			
Barbatus.....	Mixed	June—July	1½-2'
Barbatus, Newport Pink..	Rose	June	1½-2'
Barbatus, Scarlet Beauty..	Red	June	1½-2'
*Deltoides, Brilliant.....	Crimson	June	3-4"
*Plumarius (Perpetual Pinks).....	Mixed	June—Sept.	15-18"
Dictamnus fraxinella rubra (Gas Plant).....	Red	June	2-3'
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)			
*Eximia.....	Pink	May—July	12-15"
*Formosa.....	Pink	May—July	12-15"
Spectabilis (Old-fashioned Bleeding Heart).....	Pink	May—June	2-3' 25c.
Digitalis (Foxglove)			
Purpurea (Common Foxglove).....	Mixed	June—July	3-4'
Doronicum excelsum (Leopard's Bane).....	Yellow	May—June	2-3' 25c.
Echinops ritro (Globe Thistle).....	Blue	July—Aug.	3'
*Erigeron speciosus (Flea-bane).....	Blue	July—Aug.	15"
Eupatorium coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum).....	Purple	Aug.—Oct.	1½-2'
Funkia (Plantain Lily)			
Caerulea.....	Blue	Aug.—Sept.	1-2'
Lancifolia.....	Lilac-blue	July—Aug.	2'
Subcordata grandiflora...	White	July—Aug.	2' 25c.



Carnations, Hardy



Coreopsis



Dicentra Spectabilis



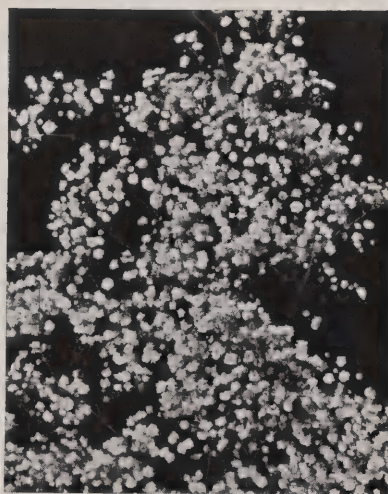
Gaillardia



Delphinium Bellamosum



Geum



Gypsophila



Hollyhock

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower).....	Orange	June-Sept.	2'
Ruby Red.....	Red	June-Sept.	2' 25c.
* Gentiana andrewsi (Closed Gentian).....	Blue	July	1'
Geum	Red	June-Sept.	1½'
	Yellow	June-Sept.	1½'
Grasses, Ornamental			
Erianthus ravennae (Pam- pas Grass).....	Silvery plumes		10-12' 25c.
Eulalia gracillima (Japan Rush).....	Striped foliage		6-7' 25c.
Eulalia japonica variegata.	Striped foliage		6-7' 25c.
Eulalia zebrina (Zebra Grass).....	V'gated foliage		6-8' 25c.
Pennisetum japonicum (Fountain Grass).....	Mahogany, tipped white		5' 25c.
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)			
Bristol Fairy.....	Double white	July-Sept.	1½-2' 25c.
Paniculata.....	White	July-Aug.	1½-2'
Helenium , Riverton Gem.....	Bronze	Aug.-Oct.	3-4' 20c.
* Helianthemum , Fireball (Sun Rose).....	Red	July-Sept.	8-12"
Heliopsis pitcheriana (Hardy Zinnia).....	Yellow	July-Sept.	3-4'
Hemerocallis luteola (Day- Lily).....	Bronzy yellow	June-July	1½-2'
Flava (Lemon Lily).....	Yellow	June-July	1½-2'
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket).....	Purple	June-July	2-3'
* Heuchera sanguinea (Coral- bells).....	Red	June-Sept.	1-1½'
Hibiscus (Mallow).....	Mixed	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'
	Red	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'
Hollyhock , Double Flower- ing.....	Separate and Mixed	July-Aug	4-6'
Iris germanica (German Iris)			
Separate colors in 20 vari- eties.....	Various	June	2-3'
Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)			
Separate colors.....	Various	July	2-3' 25c.
*Pumila (Dwarf Iris).....	Blue or yellow	May	12-15"
Sibirica (Siberian Iris)....	Blue	June	2-3'
Lathyrus (Hardy Sweet Pea).....	Mixed	July-Sept.	4-5'
Liatris (Blazing Star)			
Pycnostachya.....	Purple	July-Aug.	3-5'
Spicata.....	Purple	June-July	2-3'
Lilies , Hardy (See page 13).			
* Lily-of-the-Valley (Con- vallaria).....	White	May-June	8-10"
* Linum perenne (Flax)....	Blue	May-Aug.	1½'
*Flavum.....	Yellow	June-July	15-18"
* Lavandula vera (English Lavender).....	Blue	July-Aug.	1½'
Lupinus polyphyllus (Lu- pine).....	Separate and Mixed	June-July	2-3'
Russell's Hybrids (in pots only).....	Mixed	June-July	3-4' 15c.
Lychnis chalcidonica (Mal- tese Cross).....	Red	June-July	2'
* Viscaria fl. pl. (Catchfly)...	Crimson	June-July	1-1½'
Lythrum roseum (Loose- strife).....	Rose	June-Sept.	3-4'
Lysimachia clethroides (Loosestrife).....	White	July-Sept.	2'
*Nummularia (Creeping Jenny).....	Yellow	July	3"
Monarda (Beebalm)			
Cambridge Scarlet.....	Red	July-Aug.	1½-2'
* Myosotis (Forget-me-not)..	Blue	May-June	1'

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
* Nepeta mussini (Catmint). Blue		May-July	1-1½'
* Oenothera missouriensis... Yellow		June-Aug.	1'
*Youngi..... Yellow		June-Aug.	1½'
Peonies , Albert Crousse.... Shell pink		Late	35c.
Berlioz..... Red		Midseason	35c.
Claire DuBois..... Violet-rose		Late	35c.
Cornelia Shaylor..... Soft pink		Late	50c.
Edulis Superba..... Deep pink		Early	35c.
Eugene Verdier..... Flesh pink		Midseason	35c.
Felix Crousse..... Red		Midseason	35c.
Festiva Maxima..... White		Early	35c.
Karl Rosenfield..... Crimson		Midseason	35c.
Livingstone..... Pink		Late	50c.
Marechal McMahon..... Red		Midseason	35c.
Marie Lemoine..... White		Late	35c.
Mons. Jules Elie..... Pink		Early	35c.
Officinalis rubra..... Red		Early	50c.
Rosa Bonheur..... Rose		Midseason	50c.
Sarah Bernhardt..... Pink		Late	35c.
* Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)..... Mixed		June-Sept.	1½'
Orientele (Oriental Poppy) from pots..... Orange		June	1-1½' 25c.
Orientele, Beauty of Livermore, from pots..... Crimson		June	1-1½' 25c.
Orientele, Mrs. Perry, from pots..... Pink		June	1-1½' 25c.
Orientele, Olympia, from pots..... Double orange		June	1-1½' 25c.
* Phlox amoena..... Pink		May-June	4-6"
decussata, (Garden Phlox)			
Africa..... Red		June-Aug.	
B. Comte..... Deep red		June-Aug.	
Bacchante..... Lavender		June-Aug.	
Beacon..... Cherry red		June-Aug.	
Bridesmaid..... White		June-Aug.	
Count Zeppelin..... White		June-Aug.	
Daily Sketch..... Salmon-pink		June-Aug.	
E. I. Farrington..... Pink		June-Aug.	
Elizabeth Campbell..... Salmon-pink		June-Aug.	
Enchantress..... Salmon-pink		June-Aug.	
Europa..... White		June-Aug.	
Gloire du Maroc..... Purple		June-Aug.	
H. B. May..... Light pink		June-Aug.	
Hauptmann Koehl..... Red		June-Aug.	
Iris Blue..... Purple-blue		June-Aug.	
Jules Sandeau..... Rose		June-Aug.	
Leo Schlageter..... Bright red		June-Aug.	
Lillian..... Pink		July-Aug.	
Mia Ruys..... White		July-Aug.	
Miss Lingard..... White		June	
Mrs. Milly Von Hoboken..... Bright pink		July-Aug.	
Mrs. W. Van Beuningen..... Salmon-red		July-Aug.	
Nicolas Flammel..... Carmine		July-Aug.	
Salome..... Cherry red		July-Aug.	
Thor..... Salmon pink		July-Aug.	
Von Lassburg..... White		July-Aug.	
Wanadis..... Light purple		July-Aug.	
Widar..... Violet		July-Aug.	
*Subulata alba (Moss Pink). White		May	6"
*Atropurpurea..... Red		May	6"
*Rosea..... Rose-pink		May	6"
Physalis (Chinese Lantern). Orange fruits			2'
Physostegia virginica (False Dragonhead)..... Pink		July-Aug.	3-4'
Virginica, Vivid..... Rose		July	1½'
Platycodon (Balloonflower). White		July-Aug.	1½'
Blue		July-Aug.	1½'
Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)			
Barbatus, Pink Beauty... Pink		June-July	2-2½'



Platycodon



Papaver Orientale



Peony



Pyrethrum



Salvia Azurea



Trollius

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

15 cents each, except as noted

Name	Color	Time of bloom	Ult. Hght.
Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)			
Roseum.....	Mixed	May-June	2½'
Roseum, James Kelway....	Red	May-June	2-2½'
Double Pink.....	Pink	May-June	1½-2' 35c.
Polemonium (Jacob's Lad- der)			
Caeruleum.....	Blue	June-July	1½'
*Reptans.....	Blue	April-May	1'
* Primula (Hardy Primrose)			
Auricula.....	Mixed	April-May	6"
*Cortusoides.....	Lavender	April-May	8-10"
* Pulmonaria saccharata....	Blue	April-May	8-10"
Ranunculus acris fl. pl. (Double Buttercup)....	Yellow	May-June	2-2½'
Rudbeckia , Golden Glow....	Yellow	Aug.-Sept.	6'
Purpurea (Purple Cone- flower).....	Reddish-purple	July-Aug.	2-3'
Newmanni (Black-eyed- Susan).....	Yellow	June-Aug.	2'
Salvia (Meadow Sage)			
Azurea.....	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	3-4'
Pitcheri.....	Deep blue	Sept.	3-4'
* Saponaria ocymoides (Soapwort).....	Pink	May-July	6"
* Sedum acre (Stonecrop)....	Yellow	June	3"
*Album.....	White	June	3"
*Eversi.....	Rose	Oct.	3-4"
*Kamtschaticum.....	Yellow	July	3-4"
*Spectabile, Brilliant.....	Rose	Aug.-Sept.	1-1½'
*Stolonifera.....	Rose	July-Aug.	4-5"
* Sempervivum tectorum (Hen-and-Chickens)....	Pink	July	3-4"
Sidalcea , Rosy Gem (Greek Mallow).....	Rose	June-July	2-3'
Spiraea filipendula (Goat's Beard).....	White	June-July	1½'
* Statice latifolia (Sea Lav- ender).....	Lavender	July-Aug.	1½'
Stokesia cyanus (Stokes' Aster).....	Blue	Aug.-Sept.	15"
* Teucrium chamaedrys (Germander).....	Lavender	July-Sept.	15"
Thalictrum aquilegifolium (Meadow Rue).....	Rosy-purple	May-June	2-3'
*Adiantifolium.....	White	June	2'
* Thymus (Thyme)			
Citriodorus.....	Pink	June-July	4"
*Lanuginosus.....	Lavender	June-July	4"
*Serpillum.....	White	June-Aug.	4"
Tradescantia virginica....	Blue	June-July	1½'
Tritoma pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker).....	Orange	Aug.-Sept.	2-2½'
Trollius (Globe Flower)			
Europaeus.....	Yellow	May	1½' 25c.
Ledebouri, Golden Queen....	Orange	June	1½' 25c.
Valeriana officinalis.....	White	June-Sept.	3'
Veronica (Speedwell)			
Gentianoides.....	Blue	June-July	1'
*Incana.....	Blue	July-Aug.	10"
Longifolia subsessilis....	Blue	July-Sept.	2-3'
*Repens.....	Blue	July	1-2"
*Rupestris rosea.....	Pink	July	2-3"
Spicata.....	Blue	July-Aug.	1½-2'
* Viola Blue Perfection....	Blue	May-Oct.	4-6"
Jersey Gem.....	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"
Yellow.....	Yellow	May-Oct.	4-6"
White.....	White	May-Oct.	4-6"
* Viola odorata, Prince of Wales.....	Purple	May-Oct.	4-6"
*Rosina.....	Pink	May-Oct.	4-6"
Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle).....	White	July	5'

Hardy Garden Lilies

Well-Chosen Dependable Varieties

Culture—A few simple, yet very important rules to grow them successfully should be carefully observed. First, provide adequate drainage, and this must be adequate. Secondly, the bulbs of most varieties require some shade while at the same time allowing the flower stalk to reach the sunlight. Thirdly, select proper varieties; we will gladly help you in this case. Lilies are not grown in one country under one and the same conditions, but are gathered together from many foreign countries. They all have different habits and flowers, and ripen off at different times of the year; therefore, orders for Lilies cannot always be filled at one time. The requirements of Lilies vary with each variety.

We recommend the following as the best Lilies for general use and of easiest culture: Auratum, Candidum, Regale, Speciosum, Tenuifolium, Tigrinum Splendens, Umbellatum and Formosanum.

The following will do well in heavy soil if well drained: L. Candidum, Elegans, Hansoni, Tigrinum and Regale.

The following will do well in limestone soil: L. Candidum, Hansoni and Henryi.

Auratum (*Gold-banded Japan Lily*). Large, graceful, fragrant flowers in July. Ivory-white with crimson-chocolate spots, each petal striped golden yellow. 20c. each.

Candidum (*Madonna Lily*). Pure, glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. June. Plant in August and September. 15c. each.

Concolor. One of the best dwarf Lilies with erect, star-shaped flowers of deep scarlet with a few dark spots at base. 25c. each.



Lilium Henryi



Lilium Auratum

Formosanum philippinense. Pure white, emerald-green throat, violet shadings on outside of petals. Fragrant. September-October. 20c. each.

Hansoni. Bright orange, spotted brown; dependable; partial shade. June-July. 40c. each.

Henryi. Bright yellow, spotted brown; excellent for cutting. August-September. Plant in partial shade. 20c. each.

Regale (*Regal Lily*). White, slightly suffused with pink; very hardy; very fragrant. Good cut flower. July. 15c. each.

Speciosum rubrum. Pink flowers spotted crimson. August-September. 15c. each.

Tenuifolium (*Coral Lily*). Dwarf variety; bright orange; plant in sun. 10c. each.

Tigrinum splendens (*Tiger Lily*). Rich salmon-orange, spotted glossy black; easy culture. August-September. 15c. each.

Umbellatum grandiflorum. Large, handsome, rich orange flowers, shaded red, borne upright on stem. Easy culture. June-July. 15c. each.

Gladioli

The Aristocrats of the Garden

Our Gladioli are grown on new, clean land each season, thus eliminating any danger from fungus that might be carried over from year to year. As an additional safeguard bulbs are treated before planting. Gladioli should be planted about 3 inches deep in good soil, preferably in sunny location. We have found that Naphthalene Flakes are excellent for sprinkling over stored Gladioli bulbs to control Gladioli thrip and also aphids. It takes one ounce of Naphthalene Flakes to treat 100 bulbs.

STANDARD VARIETIES

25c. per doz., \$1.75 per 100

- Albania.** Large, pure white.
- Berty Snow.** Large, lavender-pink.
- Betty Nuthall.** Sparkling coral-pink; yellowish throat.
- Brilliant.** Bright, light scarlet.
- Butter Boy.** Clear yellow.
- Crimson Glow.** Rich, glowing crimson-scarlet.
- Flaming Sword.** Bright scarlet-red; early.
- Golden Dream.** Clear, deep yellow.
- La Paloma.** Large, pure orange; good.
- Mrs. F. Pendleton.** Large, salmon-pink, red throat.
- Mrs. P. W. Sisson.** Immense, ruffled, cameo-pink.
- Orange Queen.** Pure apricot, shading to orange.
- Picardy.** Large, delicate shrimp-pink. An ideal "Glad."
- Virginia.** Bright scarlet.



Gladioli, Picardy



Gladioli, Star of Bethlehem

NEWER VARIETIES

35c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100

- Bleeding Heart.** A grand, light pink.
- Chas. Dickens.** Tall, velvety, violet-purple.
- Commander Koehl.** Large, brilliant blood-red.
- Dr. F. E. Bennett.** Vivid fiery scarlet.
- Golden Frills.** Lovely, ruffled gold.
- Margaret Fulton.** Rich coral pink.
- Minuet.** Finest large lavender.
- Star of Bethlehem.** Large, pure white.
- Wasaga.** Clear apricot with buff throat.

SPECIAL MIXTURE

Assorted Mixed Colors. 15c. per doz., \$1.00 per 100.

Dahlias

Popular Varieties Fanciers Will Enjoy

All the Dahlias offered in this catalog will be supplied as dormant, field-grown roots, and should be planted in May. The Dahlias of today far surpass what were considered even the best exhibition Dahlias of a few years ago. Our offerings of Dahlias are only those varieties which we have found to be entirely satisfactory to planters in general. There are hundreds of worthless varieties with which the amateur is not familiar, and would consequently have more difficulty in choosing properly if they were included among the listings. Note our prices as compared with other lists

15c. each

Avalon. Clear canary yellow; long-stemmed.
Crimson Globe. Large rich crimson.
Charles Reed. Large burgundy; lighter reverse.
Chemar's Eureka. White, faintly tinged lavender.
Cleopatra. Yellow and tangerine.
Countess of Lonsdale. Delicate apricot, shades to carmine pink.
Emma Marie. Clear pink, creamy white center.
Elinor Vanderveer. Large rose pink; long stems.
Etendard de Lyon. Deep carmine rose; curling, wavy petals.
Francis Larocco. Pale sulphur yellow.
Gladys Sherwood. Large white; semi-cactus form.
Gov. Roosevelt. Flaming crimson; deeper crimson shadings.
Graf Zeppelin. Large, pure white; long stems.
Jean Kerr. Medium large white.
Jersey's Beacon. Chinese-red; paler reverse; large.
Jersey's Beauty. Lavender-pink, very popular, large.
Judge Marean. Large, salmon pink, orange and gold.
Judge Parker. Large, deep buff, perfect form.
Kitty Dunlap. Bright rosy crimson, large, free-blooming.
Le Toreador. Glowing deep red, medium size, free blooming.
M. W. Wilson. Mammoth cameo-pink.
Porthos. Sparkling deep red, very large.
Penn Charter. Large yellow, tinted apricot.

Rosa Nell. Large bright rose.
Red Duke. Large rich glowing red, splendid form.
Ruth Hector. Light pink, streaked light yellow.
Snowdrift. Giant waxy white flowers.
Sunny Hill Beauty. Large, light pink.
Valentino. Very large, salmon pink shading to cream.
Wm. Hogan. Garnet red, tipped white.



Cleopatra

Brilliant Cannas

The large, handsome, ornamental foliage and beautiful spikes of bright flowers make the Cannas ideal for mass plantings, backgrounds, borders, or hedges. They grow from 3 to 5 feet in height and can be obtained in colors of pink, red, orange to pure yellow. Some foliage is bright green and some a rich bronze.

Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart. They flower more freely in sunny situations, but grow well in partial shade, requiring at all times plenty of moisture.

Plants out of pots (after May 10th)—
15c. each

Name	Foliage	Flower
City of Portland.....	Green	Rose-pink
Eureka.....	Green	White
President.....	Green	Scarlet
Red King Humbert.....	Bronze	Scarlet
Yellow King Humbert.....	Green	Yellow, dotted red
Wyoming.....	Bronze	Orange

The Planting and Care of Roses

WHEN TO PLANT

Fall planting of Roses is often recommended as best, but many prefer early Spring planting. Fall planting is definitely better than delayed Spring planting. Drainage conditions may be the decisive factor in determining whether to plant in Spring or Fall. If drainage conditions are good, Fall planted Roses come through in better shape than those planted in Spring. If drainage is poor, the Fall planted bushes may be damaged by heaving resulting from alternate freezing and thawing of the soil, or by the absorption of an excessive amount of soil water.

WHAT TO PLANT

The proper choice of Rose bushes is important. This does not mean so much the choice of varieties as that of selecting well-grown, sturdy stock. A rose garden planted with cheap, inferior bushes will never be satisfactory. Plants ought to be obtained from reputable dealers who handle northern grown stock and who give them the proper handling and care before the customer receives them. By all means avoid the mail order "bargains." At times good bushes can be obtained at bargain prices if there is opportunity to make inspection of stock and have the bushes cut back to proper planting height. This usually occurs later in the planting season and more care and attention is required by the planter at this time.

WHERE TO PLANT

Select the spot for your Rose garden where the sun shines for at least half a day; out in the open where there is little chance of large trees or bushes robbing the soil of its nourishment. Avoid low spots, where the water stands for any length of time after a rain. Plant Roses where they will have their own room and never among other plants.

CARE AFTER PLANTING

Cultivation—Cultivate the top inch or two of the soil on the Rose bed each week and water thoroughly if the weather is dry. Much of this labor of cultivation can be eliminated if the beds are covered with a 2-inch mulch of grass clippings, peat moss, or strawy well-rotted stable manure about June 1st. A trowel full of bonemeal, another of sheep manure or a small handful of Vigoro worked about each plant twice each season will produce a healthy, profuse blooming plant.

Yearly Pruning—The same general pruning requirements hold for every type of Rose bush except the Climbers, Harison Yellow, Persian Yellow, Hugonis, and Rose species which require special treatment. The first step in the Spring is to clean the base of the plant, removing all suckers, dead wood, and weak growth. Then remove the old wood which has bloomed for 2 years or more. It is easily recognized by the dark color and its general appearance. These varieties mentioned should be trimmed after they are through blooming.

Hybrid Teas—The second step, shortening the branches, requires a little more care and thought. The Hybrid Teas should be pruned according to the type of bloom desired. For average pruning, remove about two-thirds of the previous year's growth. If you want Roses for bouquets (long-stemmed) remove about three-fourths of the previous year's growth. For exceptionally fine individual blossoms, prune even lower, and leave but two good canes on the plant.

Baby Ramblers—The base of the plant should be cleaned of weak growth and the spent flower heads should be removed before going to seed, if you desire continuous bloom all Summer.

Climbers keep growing from near the top of the old canes. Therefore, cut out only dead wood, and such branches as tend to spoil the shape of the bush. Leading Climbers are such as Paul's Scarlet, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Primrose.

Winter Protection—If the Winters are severe, the Hybrid Teas should be protected in the Winter by hilling up the earth about the stems in the Autumn, and after the ground is frozen protected from alternate thawing and freezing by covering the entire mound with leaves or evergreen boughs.

HOW TO PLANT

The beds should be prepared two weeks or more in advance to allow for settling of the ground. Dig to a depth of about 16 inches and incorporate humus, either in the form of well-rotted manure or peat moss. As the former is often somewhat difficult to obtain, peat moss is being used more and more. The addition of peat to soil for outdoor garden Roses always has given good results, regardless of the proportion used. Despite the fact that Roses are supposed to respond best in heavy clay soils, improved growth in flower production, as much as 100 per cent, have been obtained by the addition of peat. It is possible to double the growth and flower production of Roses by watering during hot weather. Avoid wetting foliage, if possible, in order to eliminate troubles from mildew and blackspot.



Correct planting depth. Planted too shallow. Planted too deep.

Roses should be planted as soon as they are received. If this is not possible, bury the roots in a shallow trench and cover tops with straw or burlap. Set the plant in the hole, spreading out the roots carefully and cover with good soil, and firm thoroughly. Roses will not thrive and grow if the soil is not thoroughly firmed about the plants. If the ground is very dry, fill the hole with water when it is about two-thirds full of dirt, and allow this to settle before throwing back the rest of the dirt. Plant deep

enough so that the union of bud and stock is 1 inch beneath the surface. Mound the soil around the Rose bushes when planting in the Spring, and remove in 2 or three weeks after the growth has started. This prevents the Rose from drying out by sun and wind before the roots have become established. This is done again in the Fall for Winter protection and removed about the 10th of April. Plant the Roses 16 to 18 inches apart, according to size. This distance is sufficient for most of the Hybrid Teas and Baby Ramblers, though a few of the more vigorous Hybrid Teas may be planted 1½ to 2 feet apart.

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted 2 feet apart each way, the Climbers about 6 feet apart if planted in rows. Climbing Roses are planted in the same way as the bush kinds, but at a greater distance



The black lines show where to prune a rose bush each spring.

apart. Pruning of the broken and dried branches should be done when planting. Protect the canes from wind and sun until root action has started by wrapping with burlap or straw or by laying down the canes and covering lightly with soil. Established plants need only be pruned to keep them within bounds; this should be done after blooming or during the Winter.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING

Powdered sulphur sprinkled on the plants once every two weeks will control mildew. A frequent spraying of the plants with Black Leaf 40 will kill plant lice or aphids which are a common Rose pest. A thorough dusting of Roses with a mixture made up of one part lead arsenate, one part tobacco dust, and nine parts dusting sulphur is a fine preventive as well as a cure for most all Rose diseases.

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

2-Year No. 1—40c. each, 3 for \$1.00

Our Roses are of unusually fine quality this year, and the varieties listed are chosen carefully for beauty of bloom, health, and vigor of growth. The Rose bed should be well spaded and fertilized when first prepared. During the first year little attention will be necessary beyond constant cultivation and protection from their enemies, but the second year and after, they should be fertilized regularly.

Ami Quinard. Deep velvety maroon. Free-flowering.

Angele Pernet. Long, pointed buds; coppery-orange flowers.

Autumn. Burnt orange, streaked yellow and red. Fragrant.

Barcelona. Dark velvety red. Free-blooming.

Briarcliff. Clear rose pink. Fragrant.

Caledonia. White; long pointed buds. Large blooms.

Catelonía. Orange-vermilion and gold. Very double.

Chas. K. Douglas. Crimson scarlet, pointed bud. Fragrant.

Chas. P. Kilham. Bright scarlet carmine; gold base.

Columbia. Deep pink; pointed bud; sweetly scented.

Condesa de Sagtogo. Coppery pink and gold; very double.

Conqueror. Saffron yellow, toned copper.

Crusader. Double blooms of rich crimson red.

Cynthia. Brilliant orange-scarlet; long, pointed bud.



Dame Edith Helen

Daily Mail Scented. Double, rich crimson maroon.

Dame Edith Helen. Fully double, rich pink. Fragrant.

David O. Dodd. Large double blooms of deep scarlet.

Director Rubio. Vivid cochineal pink; large blooms.

Duchess of Atholl. Coppery-orange, flushed old rose.

Duquesa de Penaranda. Apricot-orange and pink. Fragrant.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Light cerise-pink and gold.

Editor McFarland. Double, brilliant pink blooms.

E. G. Hill. Large, double deep scarlet. Fragrant.

Essence. Deep velvety crimson; strong grower.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant crimson red. Fragrant.

F. J. Looymans. Yellow, tinged apricot; pointed buds.

Frau Karl Druschki. Large snow-white blooms of good form.

Gypsy Lass. Dark glowing scarlet-crimson. Fragrant.

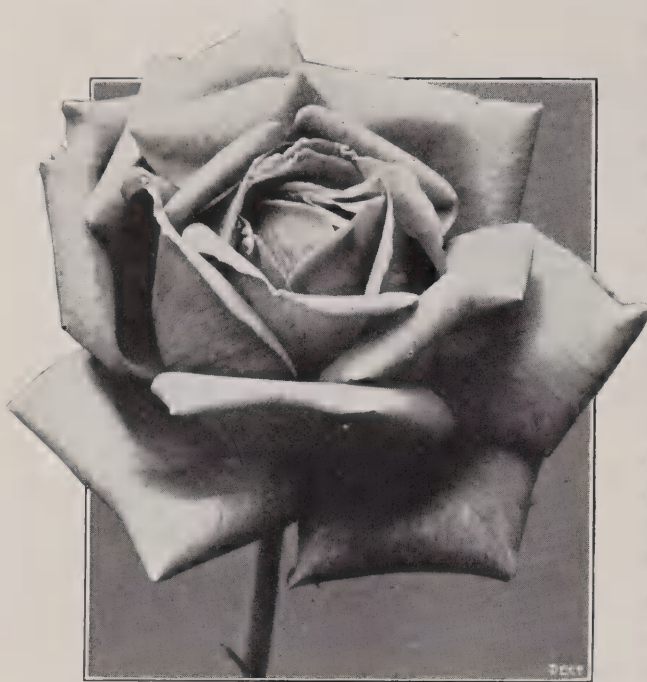
Golden Dawn. Large, double Sunflower-yellow. Fragrant.

Grenoble. Large scarlet-crimson. Fine form.

Gruss an Teplitz. Rich scarlet-crimson. Very fragrant.



Ami Quinard

**Luxembourg**

Hinrich Gaede. Bright vermilion, toned gold. Fragrant.

Hoosier Beauty. Deep scarlet, darker shadings.

Imperial Potentate. Shining rose-pink. Fragrant.

J. C. Thornton. Shining crimson-scarlet. Double.

Joanna Hill. Deep creamy yellow, bronzy center.

Jules Gaujard. Orange-carmine, large and fragrant.

Kaiserin A. Viktoria. Ivory-white, pale lemon center. Fragrant.

Lady Alice Stanley. Double, light pink. Free-blooming.

Lady Forteviot. Striking bright yellow shaded apricot.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Rich yellow, marked orange-red.

Leonard Barron. Soft salmon pink, very large. Fragrant.

L. C. Breslau. Coral-red, shaded chrome-yellow.

Luxembourg. Double bronzy-yellow. Fragrant.

Lydia. Rose-pink, shaded orange; large, double blooms.

Margaret B. Houston. Rich, velvety crimson. Vigorous.

Margaret McGredy. Brilliant carmine-rose. Profuse.

Max Krause. Large, golden yellow; very double.

McGredy's Ivory. Large, creamy white. Fragrant.

McGredy's Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet, shaded rose-pink.

Mev. G. A. Van Rossem. Deep orange and apricot.

Miss Rowena Thom. Bright pink, golden base; immense blooms.

Mme. E. Harriot. Coral-red, shaded yellow at base.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Creamy white, tinted pink. Good form.

Mrs. Chas. Bell. Soft shell-pink; sweetly scented.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Double; bright canary yellow.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Rosy pink, shaded salmon. Vigorous.

Mrs. John Bell. Cochineal-carmine, gold base.

Mrs. P. S. DuPont. Double, rich yellow blooms. Profuse.

Pink Radiance. Brilliant rose-pink. Fragrant; vigorous.

Pres. H. Hoover. Cerise-pink, scarlet and yellow. Fragrant.

Pres. Plumecocq. Coppery yellow and salmon. Large.

Red Guard. Deep red, shaded orange. Fine form.

Red Radiance. Deep rose-red. Vigorous.

Roselandia. Rich golden yellow. Fragrant.

Rose Marie. Double rose-pink. Vigorous; profuse.

Roslyn. Large, double, deep golden yellow.

Schwabenland. Large, deep rose-pink. Very hardy.

Senora Gari. Orange buds; apricot rose blooms. Fragrant.

Sensation. Crimson-scarlet; double. Fragrant.

Soeur Therese. Deep golden yellow. Free-blooming.

Southport. Brilliant scarlet; sweetly scented.

Souv. Mme. C. Chambard. Deep coral red. Large, double.

Sunkist. Coppery-orange. Long, pointed bud.

Syracuse. Scarlet crimson. Full; double.

Talisman. Red and gold. Very distinctive.

Thos. A. Edison. Light pink, shaded dark pink.

Vaterland. Velvety dark scarlet crimson.

Ville de Paris. Unshaded, rich buttercup yellow.

Western Gold. Clear yellow. Pointed bud.

Wm. Orr. Bright crimson. Large, well-formed.

Yellow Sastago. Clear yellow; good form. Vigorous.

**Mme. Jules Bouche**

Hardy Climbing Roses

2 YEAR, No. 1—40c., 3 for \$1.00

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rose-pink good form. Vigorous.

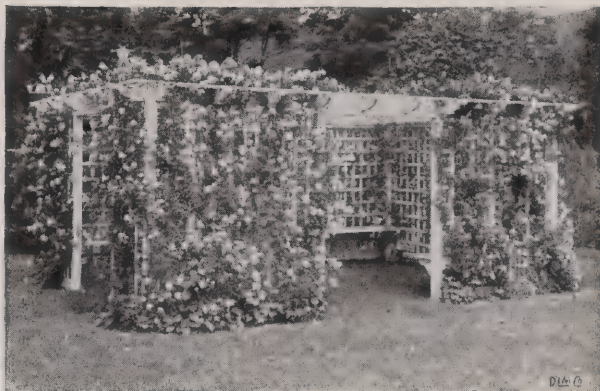
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Silvery pink, long-pointed buds on long stems. Vigorous.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Rose-pink. Long-pointed buds. Fragrant.

Paul's Scarlet. Vivid scarlet. The best red climber.

Primrose. Deep yellow. Strong growing. Hardy.

Purity. Pure white. Free bloomer.



Dr. W. Van Fleet

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

40c. each; 3 for \$1.00

The varieties of Hardy Perpetual Roses listed below are the best in this popular hardy class which before the development of the Hybrid Tea Roses was the most popular type for garden planting. Even today, with an extensive list of many wonderful varieties of Hybrid Teas the gardener must not overlook these, particularly in sections where hardiness of the Hybrid Tea varieties has not been established. All those offered are of strong growth and free blooming. As a general rule they grow taller and branch more freely than the Hybrid Teas.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pinkish buds, magnificent snow-white blooms.

George Arends. Pure soft pink, long pointed buds. Delicately scented.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear pink, cup-shaped, double. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Large deep rose; very double; intensely fragrant.

Polyantha or Baby Roses

40c. each, 3 for \$1.00

A type of Rose which is very popular for bedding purposes, forming shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing a great profusion of bloom from early Summer to frost.

Else Poulsen. Two-tone rose-pink; semi-double; large flowers.

Gloria Mundi. Vivid orange-scarlet. Very attractive.

Improved Lafayette. Deep glowing crimson. Vigorous grower.



Rugosa Rose

Hardy Shrub Roses

40c. each

Shrub Roses include many classes and forms mostly of erect, bushy type, which are adapted to almost all purposes for which any deciduous flowering shrub may be used. They may be used to border driveways and property lines, or to face down a planting of larger material, for groups in a wide sweep of lawn, or on a hillside. They are especially effective near stone walls or stonework of any kind.

Rosa blanda. Soft pink flowers, 2 in. across. Red fruit.

Rosa hugonis. Yellow single flowers in May. Decorative bush, finely cut foliage. Good in shrub border.

Rosa lucida. Bright pink flowers, shiny red fruits.

Rosa nitida. Deep pink flowers. Low growing.

Rosa palustris. Bright pink flowers. Tall growing.

Rosa rubiginosa. Fragrant foliage, single pink flowers. Tall growing.

Rosa rubrifolia. Reddish foliage, pink flowers.

Rosa rugosa alba. White flowers. Fragrant.

Rosa rugosa rubra. Rose-colored flowers. Fragrant.

Rosa rugosa, J. F. Grootendorst. Fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters; vigorous grower.

Rosa setigera. Large, bright pink. Single.

Rosa spinosissima. Light sulphur-yellow flowers. Fine foliage.



Gloria Mundi

Hardy Climbing Vines

Vines are an important group of plant material and are used in a variety of ways. They can be used as a background for flower borders, to cover fences, to screen unsightly buildings, or to provide shade when used over pergolas and arbors. Many of them have attractive flowers and fruits, and all are desirable for foliage. They help to make the landscape picture complete.

AKEBIA

Quinata (*Fiveleaf Akebia*). A very graceful, rapid-growing vine with a lacy effect; rosy-purple flowers, followed by attractive fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

AMPELOPSIS • Ivy

Boston Ivy (*Veitchi*). One of the best, fast-growing climbers for walls, masonry, etc., clinging well to the smoothest surfaces. Glossy green in Summer with the brightest of Fall coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

Engelmann Creeper (*Engelmanni*). A fast growing vine with deeply cut leaves, rather small, dense foliage turning bright red in Fall. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

Geranium Ivy (*Lowi*). A variety of Boston Ivy. 2 yr., from pots, 40c. each.

Virginia Creeper (*Quinquefolia*). Very rapid growing; large, 5-lobed leaves with rich, fiery Autumn coloring. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

BITTERSWEET • Celastrus

Scandens (*American*). A native climber; handsome, glossy foliage; large clusters of orange-crimson fruits retained all Winter. Berries make charming house decorations for Winter. 2-3 ft., 35c. each.

CLEMATIS

Hybrids, Large-flowering. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white.

Jackmanni. Velvety purple flowers. July.

Ramona. Lavender blue. July.

Montana rubens. Dark rich foliage; rosy red flowers. May-June. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

Paniculata (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*). Fast-growing; fine foliage; extremely fragrant white flowers in great profusion in August and September. 2 yr., No. 1, 25c. each.

Tangutica obtusiuscula. Yellow. New. 4 in. pots, 50c. each.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE • Aristolochia

Sipho. A vigorous grower with large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves. 2 yr., grafted, \$1.00 each.

EUONYMUS • Wintercreeper

Radicans. Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage; good for covering banks and walls. 15-18 in. 35c. each, 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Radicans vegetus (*Evergreen Bittersweet*). A shrubby evergreen self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves; orange-scarlet berries in Fall. 12-15 in. 45c. each, 15-18 in. 60c. each.

HEDERA • Ivy

English. Glossy rich green foliage, useful climbing vine in sheltered location; also ground cover for shady places. 3 in. pots, 15c. each.

Baltic. A small-leaved form of the above. 3-in. pots 15c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE • Lonicera

Hall's Japan. Vigorous grower; fragrant yellow and white flowers in Summer and Fall; excellent foliage. Does well in shade. 2 yr. No. 1, 25c. each.

MATRIMONY VINE • Lycium

Chinese. Rapid growing, shrubby vine; purple flowers; clusters of scarlet fruit. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

SILVER LACE VINE • Polygonum

Auberti. Vigorous climber; grows amazingly fast. Handsome, light green leaves, masses of fleecy white flowers in September. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

TRUMPET CREEPER • Bignonia

Radicans. A strong climbing vine with bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. 2 yr. No. 1, 35c. each.

WISTERIA

Sinensis (*Chinese*). Hardy, tall growing climber with long clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers in May. Grafted from blooming plants. 2 yr. No. 1, grafted plants, 75c. each.



Clematis Paniculata

Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

Plant in season, October 15 to May 15

Planting Distances: Low-growing, 1½-3 feet apart; Medium-growing, 3-5 feet apart;
Tall-growing, 5-8 feet apart

Shrubs are a useful and ornamental addition to any landscape picture. They are now more popular than ever, but are used with more discrimination in the modern planting. Shrubs are not to be used merely to fill in the vacancies or corners, or placed in a row along the house foundations, but have their special places according to their respective individual habits.

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

The new trend in foundation planting is to use a combination of shrubs and evergreens. Shrubs will withstand windswept positions as at house corners, where evergreens will often fail. The shrubs also add interest to the foundation planting when berried sorts or those with colored twigs or good Fall coloring are used and give contrast with the evergreens.

Shrubs Suitable for Foundation Planting

(Those starred * are tolerant of shade)

Tall

Althea
Beautybush
Calycanthus
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Euonymus alatus, yedoensis
Forsythia spectabilis, intermedia
Hydrangea, Peegee
*Honeysuckle tatarica, korolkowi, fragrantissima, morrowi
Ilex verticillata
Lilac, French, Persian, Common
*Philadelphus coronarius, virginialis
*Privet ibota
Prunus tomentosa
*Spiraea vanhouttei, prunifolia
*Viburnum cassinoides, dentatum, dilatatum, opulus, sieboldi, tomentosum
Weigela rosea, hendersoni

Low-Medium

Almond, Flowering
*Aronia arbutifolia, melanocarpa
*Barberry, Japanese
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia lemoinei
*Forsythia suspensa
Kerria
*Ninebark, Dwarf
*Philadelphus lemoinei, Mont Blanc, Avalanche
*Privet, Regel
Rhodotypos
Rhus canadensis
*Ribes alpinum
Rosa rugosa
*Spiraea Anthony Waterer, froebeli, arguta, trichocarpa
*Symphoricarpos vulgaris, chenaulti, racemosus
Weigela floribunda

FOR HEDGES AND SCREEN PLANTING

A shrub hedge has advantages over the evergreen hedge in that it grows faster, is more dependable and economical. Thought must be given to the amount of space available as the

variety chosen depends upon this factor. There are many handsome shrubs which can be used as a hedge, some of which are little known. A shrub hedge ought to be chosen for its habit of growth, type of leaf, and berried effects. The flowering habits may also be considered but should not be stressed too much as the flowers last but a short time. The best type of plant to use for hedging is one that is low-branched and dense-growing.

Screen planting can be more than a mere hedge or single row of plants. If there is space, the corners should be rounded out and in that way a more varied effect can be produced than if a single row of plants is used. When planted in a single row the shrubs should be of one kind, otherwise a hodge-podge effect is created.

Plants for Hedges and Screens

(Those starred * are tolerant of shade)

Tall

Althea
*Aralia
Beautybush
*Buckthorn
*Cornus mas
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Forsythia spectabilis, intermedia
*Honeysuckle tatarica, fragrantissima, korolkowi, morrowi
Lilac, Persian, Common, French
*Ninebark, Tall
*Philadelphus coronarius, virginialis
Poplar, Lombardy
*Privet, Amur River, Ibota, California (unclipped)
Rosa hugonis
*Spiraea vanhouttei, prunifolia
Thorns
*Viburnum americanum, casinoides, dentatum, opulus, sieboldi, tomentosum, lentago, lantana
Weigela rosea, hendersoni
Willow

Low-Medium

*Barberry, Japanese
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia lemoinei
Euonymus nanus
Kerria
*Ninebark, Dwarf
*Philadelphus lemoinei, Mont Blanc, Avalanche
*Privet, all varieties (clipped)
Rhodotypos
*Ribes alpinum
*Spiraea froebeli, arguta, trichocarpa
*Symphoricarpos chenaulti, vulgaris, racemosus
*Viburnum opulus nanum

FOR A MIXED SHRUB BORDER

When more space is available, that is, 4 feet or more, a mixed shrub border may be planted of two rows or more, depending upon the space. This affords an opportunity to plant a variety of shrubs without creating too spotty an effect, as a single line of mixed shrubs is apt to do. Care should be taken, however, not to plant too varied a selection, or too few of a kind, as the effect will not be pleasing. The shorter, more bushy types are placed in front, while taller-growing types which incline toward bareness at the base, are placed at the rear. Most of the taller-growing sorts need the shorter ones as "facers." This mixed shrub border creates a beautiful and luxuriant background for flowering Perennials and Annuals.

Facer Shrubs (Low)

Dwarf, up to 3 ft....

Medium Shrubs (Center row), up to 6 ft.

Tall Shrubs (Rear), up to 10 ft.

Tall Shrubs (Rear), Large, above 10 ft...

See
Classified
Shrub List,
Page 22

FOR ACCENT PLANTING

There are various shrubs which are of such individual character that they may be used singly either as a lawn specimen, or to break up the group effect in the shrub border. These are usually tall-growing sorts, and when they approach maturity are almost tree-like in character. They may also be used as accent plants in suitable places in the foundation planting.

Shrubs Used as Accent Plants

Benzoin
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus florida
Cornus mas
Cydonia japonica
Cercis canadensis
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus yedoensis
Flowering Crab
Hydrangea Peegee
Lilac
Magnolia
Rhus cotinus, typhina
Thorn
Viburnum lantana, cassinoides, sieboldi
Witch Hazel

FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS

There are some plants which are little seen in this vicinity, although they are common in other places which have the same general climatic conditions that prevail here. The answer may be found by inquiring into the soil conditions, that is, soil acidity and drainage.

Soil Acidity

Acid soil is soil which does not contain much lime. Soil around Buffalo is usually a lime soil, and some plants will not tolerate this. If the soil should contain too much lime, this can be remedied by adding aluminum sulfate or sulphur to make it more acid. In addition peat moss may be added which further promotes acidity, as well as being a valuable soil conditioner.

Plants which require acid soil: Hydrangea Peegee, Rhododendron, Azaleas, Flowering Dogwood, Ilex, Magnolia, Myrica, Tulip Tree, Oxydendrum, Cercis, and others.

Many shrubs while tolerant of lime soil will do better in a slightly acid soil. Among these are: Aronia, Benzoin, Cydonia, Witch Hazel, Oaks, and Hemlock.

Drainage

There are some plants which definitely require good drainage, that is, a soil where water does not stand in the Winter or in wet weather for any length of time. It is safe to say that the principal cause of the failure of plants to thrive is due to inadequate drainage. Where it is impossible to have good drainage there are a few plants which will tolerate wet conditions.

For Well Drained Soil

Aralia
Cornus paniculata
Hypericum prolificum
Deutzia gracilis, lemoinei, Pride of Rochester
Buckthorn
Rosa setigera
Forsythia
Viburnum lantana
Weigela

Tolerates Wet Situations

Aronia
Benzoin
Calycanthus
Cephalanthus
Clethra
Cornus amomum, stolonifera
Ilex glabra, verticillata
Sorbaria
Viburnum, cassinoides, dentatum, lentago

FOR SPECIAL USES

(Those starred * are attractive to birds)

For Berries

*Amelanchier laevis
*Aronia arbutifolia, melanocarpa
*Barberry, Japanese
*Benzoin
Callicarpa
*Cornus mas, florida
Cotoneaster

*Euonymus europaeus
Euonymus alatus
*Elaeagnus longipes
*Honeysuckle tatarica, korolkowi, fragrantissima, morrowi
*Ilex verticillata
*Malus
*Myrica carolinensis
Photinia villosa
Privet, Regel's
Rhodotypos
Rosa rugosa
*Sambucus pubens
*Symphoricarpos racemosus, vulgaris, chenaulti
*Thorn
*Viburnum cassinoides, dentatum, opulus, lentago

For Autumn Coloring

Aronia
Barberry, Japanese
Clethra
Cornus
Euonymus
Photinia villosa
Rhus
Viburnum

SHRUBS CLASSIFIED AS TO HEIGHT

(Those starred (*) are tolerant of shade)

Dwarf up to 3 feet

*Box Barberry
Caryopteris incana
Ceanothus
Comptonia
Deutzia gracilis
Euonymus nanus
*Spiraea Anthony Waterer
*Viburnum opulus nanum
Zanthorhiza apiifolia

Medium up to 6 feet

Almond, Flowering
*Amelanchier stolonifera
*Aronia melanocarpa
Azalea mollis
*Berberis Japanese
Berberis, Red-leaved Japanese
Buddleia
Callicarpa purpurea
*Calycanthus
Caryopteris
*Cephalanthus
*Clethra
*Coralberry
Cotoneaster, dielsiana; wilsoni
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia lemoinei; rosea eximia
Diervilla sessilifolia
Eleagnus longipes
Elscholtzia stauntoni
*Forsythia suspensa
*Hydrangea arborescens
*Hypericum aureum
Ilex verticillata
*Kerria japonica
Lespedeza formosa
*Ninebark, Dwarf
*Philadelphus Avalanche; lemoinei; Mont Blanc; coronarius aureus
Potentilla fruticosa
*Privet, Regel
*Rhodotypos kerrioides
Rhus canadensis
*Ribes alpinum

Rosa blanda; rubrifolia; rugosa; rubiginosa
Sorbaria sorbifolia
*Spiraea froebeli; arguta; billiardi; tricolor
Stephanandra flexuosa
*Symphoricarpos racemosus; vulgaris; chenaulti
*Viburnum, acerifolium; pubescens
Viburnum carlesii
Vitex macrophylla; agnus-castus
Weigela Eva Rathke; variegata

Tall, up to 10 feet

Althea
Amorpha fruticosa
*Aralia
*Aronia arbutifolia; brilliantissima
Beautybush
Colutea
*Corylus
*Cornus amomum
Cornus alba sibirica; paniculata; stolonifera; flaviramea; sanguinea; baileyi
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Euonymus, alatus; yeddoensis; americanus
Elder, Scarlet; Common
Exochorda grandiflora
*Forsythia, intermedia; spectabilis; fortunei
*Honeysuckle, fragrantissima; morrowi; tatarica; ruprechtiana
Hydrangea, Peegee
Lilac, Persian; French; villosa
*Ninebark, Tall
Ninebark, Golden
*Philadelphus, coronarius; virginialis; Norma; grandiflora
*Privet, Ibota
Prunus, besseyi; tomentosa; triloba
Ribes aureum
Rosa, hugonis; palustris

Large, above 10 feet

*Benzoin
*Buckthorn
Caragana
*Chionanthus
*Cornus alternifolia; mas; florida; florida rubra
Cotoneaster acutifolia
Euonymus atropurpurea; europaeus
Elaeagnus angustifolia; umbellata
Elder, Golden
Fontanesia fortunei
Laburnum vulgare
Lilac, Common, Japanese Tree
*Philadelphus gordonianus
Photinia villosa
Privet, Amur River; European; California
*Redbud
Rhus cotinus; glabra; typhina
Salix incana
*Spiraea, prunifolia; vanhouttei; reevesiana
Staphylea trifolia
Tamarix
*Viburnum americanum, cassinoides; dentatum; dilatatum; molle; opulus; sieboldi; tomentosa
*Viburnum, lantana; lentago; prunifolium
Weigela, Abel Carriere; amabilis; candida; floribunda; hendersoni; rosea
*Witch Hazel



Flowering Deciduous Shrubs

ALMOND • *Prunus Glandulosa*

Double Pink. Double rose-colored flowers early in Spring. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Double White. Double white flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

ALTHAEA • *Rose-of-Sharon*

Bush Form. Tall-growing shrub, blooms late in August and September. Assorted colors. Single and double. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Tree Form. Same varieties, trimmed to tree-form. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

AMELANCHIER

Stolonifera (*Shadblow*). Spreading shrub, woolly young foliage, white flowers, blue fruit. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

AMORPHA

Fruticosa (*Indigo-bush*). Large shrub, fine foliage, dark blue flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ARALIA

Pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax*). Large, spreading shrub, spiny branches, deep green leaves, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ARONIA • *Chokeberry*

Arbutifolia. Decorative red-berried shrub; pink flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Brilliantissima. Bright red berries; brilliant Autumn foliage. 2-3 ft. 35c. each, 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Melanocarpa. Black-fruited form, flowers white. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

BARBERRY • *Berberis*

Japanese. Valuable for hedging and foundation planting; brilliant Autumn coloring. Red berries all Winter.

	10	100
12-15 in.	\$1.00	\$ 8 00
15-18 in.	1.20	10.00
18-24 in.	1.50	12.00

Japanese, Red-leaved. Foliage, rich bronzy red all Summer. Plant in sun.

	Each	10
15-18 in.	\$0.25	\$2.25
18-24 in.	.30	2.75

Japanese (*Box Barberry*). Very dwarf form; can be trimmed to resemble Boxwood. For very low hedging.

	Each	10
10-12 in.	\$0.15	\$1.50
12-15 in.	.20	1.75



Japanese Barberry Hedge

BARBERRY—Continued

Truehedge Columnberry. An upright strain of Japanese Barberry with richer foliage. Prolific fruiting. Requires very little trimming. Each 10 9-12 in.....\$0.25 \$2.00

BEAUTYBUSH • Kolkwitzia

Amabilis. Bell-shaped pink flowers in great profusion in June; graceful, spreading shrub. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

BUCKTHORN • Rhamnus

Cathartica. Upright shrub; spines at end of branches. Good hedge plant. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

BENZOIN

Aestivale (Spicebush). Large shrub, aromatic odor to wood; early yellow flowers; red berries attractive to birds. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

BUTTERFLY BUSH • Buddleia

Ile de France. Fast-growing shrub with sprays of purple, lilac-like flowers in July. 2 yr. 25c. each.

CALLICARPA

Purpurea (Beautyberry). Attractive purple berries in fall, graceful, low-growing shrub. 2-2½ ft. 50c. each.

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus (Sweetsbrub). Upright shrub to 6 ft.; good foliage; spicy chocolate-red flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

CARAGANA

Arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Large, spreading shrub with pea-shaped yellow flowers in May; lacy foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

CARYOPTERIS

Incana (Bluebeard). A fine bushy border plant, lavender flowers September to frost. 2 yr. 35c. each.

**Chionanthus****CEANOTHUS**

Americanus (Jersey Tea). Low, erect shrub to 3 ft. Has a profusion of white blooms in large panicles. 15-18 in. 35c. each.

CEPHALANTHUS

Occidentalis (Buttonbush). Dense bush, 4-6 ft. Fragrant, greenish-white flowers in July; likes moist soil. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

CHIONANTHUS

Virginica (White Fringe). Tree-like shrub, dark green foliage, white fringed flowers early Summer. Fruit dark blue. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

CLETHRA

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepperbush). Dainty native shrub. Spikes of white, fragrant flowers in August. Likes moist soil. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

COLUTEA

Arborescens (Bladder Senna). Upright shrub to 10 ft. with lacy, light green foliage; yellow flowers; decorative pods. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

COMPTONIA

Asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). Attractive undershrub with fern-like, scented foliage; good for covering banks. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

CORYLUS

Americana (American Hazelnut). Large native shrub. Leaves heart-shaped, edible fruits. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

**Clethra Alnifolia**

CORNUS • Dogwood

Alba sibirica (*Coral Dogwood*). Upright spreading habit, bright red branches, white flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Alternifolia (*Pagoda Dogwood*). Horizontal habit of growth, very picturesque. Blue-black fruit. 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Amomum (*Silky Dogwood*). Spreading habit; dark red twigs, white flowers, blue berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Baileyi (*Bailey Dogwood*). Bright red twigs, white flowers in June; brilliant Autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Florida (*Flowering Dogwood*). Tree-like shrub, conspicuous white flowers in very early Spring; fine Fall coloring. 4-5 ft. B&B, \$1.25 each.

Florida rubra (*Red Flowering Dogwood*). Red-flowered form of above. 3-4 ft. B&B, \$2.50 each.

Mas (*Cornelian Cberry*). Yellow flowers in March; large red fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Paniculata (*Gray Dogwood*). Compact, bushy plant. White flowers in June; white berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Sanguinea (*Blood-twigg'd Dogwood*). White flowers; red twigs in Winter. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Stolonifera (*Red Osier Dogwood*). Red twigs, white flowers, white berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Stolonifera flaviramea (*Golden-twig Dogwood*). Yellow-barked variety. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

COTONEASTER

Interesting plant group, an assortment of which makes a valuable addition to the garden. Their leaves are small, round and glossy. Small flowers followed by glossy berries. Habit in general is semi-spreading.

Acutifolia (*Peking Cotoneaster*). Pink flowers, black fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Dielsiana (*Diel's Cotoneaster*). Pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Wilsoni (*Wilson Cotoneaster*). Red fruit. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

CYDONIA

Japonica (*Japanese Quince*). Bushy shrub of good foliage with protective thorns. Orange-scarlet flowers in early May. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

**Cornus Florida****Deutzia Lemolnei****DEUTZIA**

Upright plants with bell-shaped flowers in June; very showy.

Gracilis. Dwarf-growing, white flowers. 12-15 in. 25c., 15-18 in. 35c. each.

Lemoinei. Medium growth, white flowers. 18-24 in. 25c., 24-30 in. 35c. each.

Rosea eximea. Dwarf-growing, pink flowers. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

Scabra candidissima. Tall-growing, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Scabra, Pride of Rochester. Tall-growing, white flowers, tinged pink. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Scabra rosea plena. Tall-growing, pink flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

DIERVILLA

Sessilifolia (*Southern Bush Honeysuckle*). Low-growing native shrub; yellow flowers all Summer. 2½-3 ft. 35c. each.

ELAEAGNUS

Angustifolia (*Russian Olive*). Silvery gray leaves, orange berries. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Longipes (*Cherry Elaeagnus*). Smooth, light-green leaves; berries in Summer. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Umbellata (*Autumn Elaeagnus*). Silvery leaves; scarlet fruits. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

ELDER • Sambucus

Canadensis (*American Elder*). Large, spreading bush; white flowers in June; black fruits. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Nigra aurea (*Golden Elder*). Bright golden yellow leaves; flowers white. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Pubens (*Scarlet Elder*). Large spreading shrub, white flowers, red fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

ELSHOLTZIA

Stauntoni. Purple spike flower in August, spicy leaves. 2 yr. 35c. each.



Forsythia Intermedia

EUONYMUS

Americanus (*Brook Euonymus*). Erect-growing, rough pink fruits with scarlet pod. 3-4 ft., 50c. each.

Atropurpurea (*Native Wahoo*). Tree-like shrub, shiny leaves, bright Fall coloring, red fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Europaeus (*European Burningbush*). Tall, erect shrub; bright orange and scarlet fruit. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Nanus (*Dwarf Burningbush*). Very low-growing, orange berries in late Summer. Brilliant Autumn coloring. 12-15 in. 50c. each.

Yeddoensis (*Yeddo Euonymus*). Showiest of all Euonymus. Leaves brilliant red in Fall; scarlet berries with pink husks. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

EXOCHORDA

Grandiflora (*Pearl Bush*). Tall, upright shrub, white flowers. 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

FONTANESIA

Fortunei. Tall-growing shrub, handsome foliage, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

Golden Bell. Splendid shrubs, growing quite tall, brightening the garden in early Spring, before the leaves appear, with masses of yellow flowers.

Intermedia (*Border Forsythia*). Erect-growing. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Intermedia spectabilis (*Showy Border Forsythia*). 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Suspensa (*Weeping Forsythia*). Drooping form. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Suspensa fortunei. Upright type of Suspensa. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

Tall, bushy shrubs, bearing pink, yellow, or white flowers, followed by showy berries in late Summer.

Bella albida. Fragrant white flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Bella rosea. Flowers pink, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft., 50c. each.

Chrysantha. Yellow flowers, bright red fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Fragrantissima. Semi-evergreen, drooping branches low-growing, fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Korolkowi floribunda. Blue-gray foliage; pretty pink flowers; red berries. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Maacki podocarpa. White flowers, handsome dark red fruits. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Morrowi. Creamy white flowers, red fruits, spreading habit of growth. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Ruprechtiana. Yellow flowers in June, red berries, spreading habit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica. Erect-growing shrub, pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica alba. White-flowered form of above. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Tatarica grandiflora. Pink flowers, red berries. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora (*Snowball Hydrangea*). Flowers similar to "Snowball" in appearance, white in July and September. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Paniculata grandiflora (*Peegee Hydrangea*). Fall-blooming type, pink turning to bronze in September. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

HYPERICUM

Aureum (*Golden St. Johnswort*). Blue-green foliage, yellow flowers in July; low-growing. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

ILEX

Verticillata (*Winterberry*). Deciduous form of Holly, crimson berries in October which persist nearly all Winter. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.



Lonicera Tatarica

KERRIA

Japonica. Green-branched shrub, fine cut leaves, yellow flowers in May, good Winter effect. 15-18 in. 25c., 18-24 in. 35c. each.

LABURNUM

Vulgare (*Golden Chain*). Tree-like shrub, dark-green leaves without changing color in Fall. Long racemes of yellow flowers in June. 4-5 ft. \$1.50 each.

LESPEDEZA

Formosa (*Purple Bush Clover*). Cloverlike leaves, reddish purple flowers in Summer. 4 yr. heavy clumps. 50c. each.

LILAC • Syringa

Henryi lutece. Heavy foliage, late blooming, light purple flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Japonica (*Japanese Tree Lilac*). White flowers, June and July. Large flowers, large foliage; upright; tall-growing, 2-3 ft., 35c. each.

Josikaea (*Hungarian Lilac*). Tree-like shrub, bluish purple flowers; late. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Persica (*Persian Lilac*). Fine foliage, more dwarf growing than the common. Lacy purple flowers in May. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Villosa (*Late Lilac*). Tall, vigorous shrub, heavy foliage, light purple flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Vulgaris (*Common Purple*). Best-known of all Lilacs. Fragrant purple flowers in May. 3-4 ft. 35c., 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Vulgaris alba (*Common White*). White-flowered form of above. 3-4 ft. 40c., 4-5 ft. 60c. each.

Vulgaris Hybrids (*French Lilac*). Single and double varieties in various colors. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Alphonse Laval. Double blue.

Boussingault. Double light lavender.

Chas. Joly. Double, dark purplish-red.

Charles X. Light reddish purple; single.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve-lilac; double.

Descartes. Single mauve-pink.

Edmond Boissier. Single, dark reddish purple.



Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora

LILAC Vulgaris Hybrids—Continued

Florent Stepman. Single white, large.

Frau Bertha Damman. Single white.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, reddish purple.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double creamy white.

Mme. Lemoine. Double white.

Michael Buchner. Double pinkish lavender.

Paul Hariot. Double dark purplish violet.

Pres. Grevy. Double blue-violet.

Princess Alexandra. Single white.

Timbuctoo. Large single deep reddish violet.

William Robinson. Double rosy lavender.

NINEBARK • Physocarpus

Dwarf Ninebark (*P. monogynus*). Bushy shrub, creamy flowers in June; suitable for hedging, foundations or mass planting. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Common Ninebark (*P. opulifolius*). Pinkish white flowers in June. Tall, bushy plant. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Goldleaf Ninebark (*P. opulifolius luteus*). Yellow-leaved form of above. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

PHILADELPHUS • Mockorange

Upright shrubs with single or double white flowers in June.

Avalanche. Medium growing, white flowers, fragrant. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Bouquet Blanc. Medium growth; flowers double, white, fragrant. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Coronarius. Tall-growing, fragrant white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Coronarius aureus. Dwarf variety, yellow foliage. 15-18 in. 35c., 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Gordonianus. Tall-growing, white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Grandiflorus. Tall-growing, single white flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Lemoinei erectus. Medium growth, fragrant white flowers. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Norma. Medium growth, single white flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Virginalis. Large, double, fragrant flowers. Blooms profusely. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.



Philadelphus Virginalis

PHOTINIA

Villosa. Tree-like shrub, white flowers in June. Bright red fruit and red foliage in Fall. 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

POTENTILLA

Fruticosa (*Shrubby Cinquefoil*). A small shrub producing numerous bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer. 18-24 in. 35c. each.

PRIVET • Ligustrum

A group of plants grown chiefly for hedging as they are of upright growth and easily trimmed.

Plants of varieties **Ibota**, **Regelianum** and **Vulgare** are frequently used as shrubs in borders of flowering shrubs and are very effective.

Amurense (*Amur River*). Tall-growing, white flowers, black berries. The hardy type. For hedges. 6-12 in. \$2.00 per 100, 12-18 in. \$3.00 per 100, 18-24 in. \$5.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$7.50 per 100, 3-4 ft. \$10.00 per 100.

Ibota (*Ibota Privet*). Bushy type; for hedges; hardy. White flowers, blue-black berries. 18-24 in. \$10.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$12.00 per 100.

Ibota regelianum (*Regel's Privet*). Spreading shrub, handsome blue-black berries. 15-18 in. 15c., 18-24 in. 20c. each.

Ovalifolium (*California Privet*). Handsome, shiny green foliage, quick-growing. For hedges. 12-18 in. \$3.00 per 100, 18-24 in. \$5.00 per 100, 2-3 ft. \$7.50 per 100.

Vulgare (*European*). Informal habit of growth; shiny black berries. 2-3 ft. 20c., 3-4 ft. 25c. each.

PRUNUS • Plum, Cherry

Besseyi (*Bessey Cherry*). Showy white flowers, purple-black sweet fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Tomentosa (*Nanking Cherry*). White flowers in profusion in May; red fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Triloba plena (*Double-flowering Plum*). Tree-like shrub, bearing an abundance of double pink flowers, resembling small rose buds. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

REDBUD • Cercis canadensis

Tree-like shrub, reddish-purple flowers in April before the leaves appear. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.



Prunus tomentosa



Rhus Cotinus

RHODOTYPOS KERRIoidES • Jetbead

Upright shrub with good foliage; white flowers in May; black berries. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

RHUS • Sumac

Canadensis (*Fragrant Sumac*). Low spreading shrubs; yellow flowers appearing before leaves; aromatic foliage which turns dark crimson in Autumn. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Cotinus (*Smoke Tree*). Tree-like shrub with clouds of purplish flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 75c., 3-4 ft. \$1.00 each.

Glabra (*Smooth Sumac*). Native, tree-like shrub; long, smooth leaves; crimson fruits in bunches. Rich Autumn coloring. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Typhina (*Staghorn Sumac*). Native, tree-like shrub with velvety, hairy stems; tropical looking foliage brilliant scarlet in Fall; scarlet heads of fruit. 4-5 ft. 50c. each.

Typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved form of above. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

RIBES

Alpinum (*Alpine Currant*). Dwarf, compact plant; yellow flowers. Excellent for shade. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

Aureum (*Golden Currant*). Bushy shrub, yellow, fragrant flowers in May. Black fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

SALIX

Incana (*Rosemary Willow*). Spreading shrub with narrow, silvery leaves. 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

SORBARIA

Sorbifolia (*False Spiraea*). Medium-sized, quick-growing shrub with fluffy, tassel-like heads of white flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

SPIRAEA

- Anthony Waterer.** Dwarf type with rosy-crimson flowers in July. 15-18 in. 25c., 18-24 in. 35c. each.
- Arguta.** Fine, feathery foliage, white flowers in profusion. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.
- Billiardi.** Erect, medium-sized bush; spike of pink flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.
- Douglasi.** Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.
- Froebeli.** Like Anthony Waterer but taller; bright crimson flowers in July. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.
- Prunifolia.** Graceful shrub with small, double white flowers all along the stem. May. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.
- Reevesiana.** Upright shrub; white flowers in spikes. 2-3 ft. 25c. each.
- Trichocarpa (Korean).** Spreading habit of growth, flat-topped white flowers in June, borne in great profusion. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.
- Van houttei.** Upright, bushy shrub bearing quantities of white flowers in June; fine foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 30c., 4-5 ft. 35c. each.



Symphoricarpos Racemosus

STAPHYLEA

- Trifolia (American Bladderhut).** Medium shrub, upright growth; white flowers in July followed by pod-like fruit. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

STEPHANANDRA

- Flexuosa.** Spreading shrub of graceful habit, finely-cut foliage; white flowers in June. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS

- Chenaulti (Chenault's Coralberry).** Low-growing, bushy shrub with fine foliage; pink berries. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.
- Mollis (Spreading Snowberry).** Pink flowers in June, white fruits, low-growing. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.
- Racemosus (Snowberry).** Spreading shrub, pink flowers in June, large white berries. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.



Tamarix Africana

SYMPHORICARPOS—Continued

- Vulgaris (Coralberry).** Low-spreading shrub; foliage small, closely set; red berries in abundance. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

TAMARIX

- Africana.** Tall, rapid-growing shrub with fine, feathery foliage; pinkish flowers early in Summer. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.
- Pentandra.** Similar to above but with bluish green foliage. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

VIBURNUM

Here is a group of interesting shrubs embracing a great variety, from the old-time beauty of the Snowball to the fascinating delicacy of the lace-like Viburnum tomentosum, which some think has the loveliest flower of any shrub or tree. Most of them are prolific bloomers, do well in semi-shade, and follow their flowers with a profusion of handsome fruits of varying colors. This is a group that no one interested in shrubs, and especially in native shrubs, can afford to be without.

- Acerifolium (Mapleleaf Viburnum).** Low-growing, white flowers in May, shiny black berries in Fall. Bright Autumn coloring. 18-24 in. 35c., 2-3 ft. 50c. each.

- Americana (American Cranberrybush).** Upright, tall-growing bush; white flowers in May; scarlet berries all Winter. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

- Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum).** Low-growing, bushy, fragrant waxy pink flowers in May. Well-drained, sunny location. 18-24 in., B&B, \$1.50 each.

- Cassinoides (Witte-rod).** Upright shrub, smooth foliage; white flowers in June followed by pink berries, changing to blue. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

- Dentatum (Arrowwood).** Upright, tall-growing shrub, dentate leaves, white flowers, dark blue berries. Bright autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 35c. each, 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

VIBURNUM—Continued

Dilatatum (*Linden Viburnum*). Bushy free-flowering shrub, white flowers in May. Quantities of scarlet berries in Fall. Brilliant autumn coloring. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Lantana (*Wayfaring Tree*). Of tall, robust growth; large foliage, silvery underneath, white flowers in May. Red berries, turning black in autumn. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Lentago (*Nannyberry*). Tree-like shrub, smooth, glossy leaves; fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by large blue-black fruit. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Molle (*Kentucky Viburnum*). Similar to *V. dentatum* but with broader, darker foliage and larger fruits. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Opulus (*Highbush Cranberry*). Upright, tall-growing shrub, white flowers, bunches of crimson berries which persist well into the winter. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Opulus nanum (*Dwarf Cranberry Bush*). Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for very low hedges. 10-12 in. 40c., 12-15 in. 50c. each.

Opulus sterile (*Common Snowball*). A large shrub, producing large, white flowers in May and June. 2-3 ft. 35c.; 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Prunifolium (*Blackhaw*). A handsome, sturdy shrub; white flowers in May and June; black berries. 3-4 ft. \$1.00 each.

Pubescens (*Downy Viburnum*). Compact upright plant, white flowers in June, black berries. Fine fall color. 2-3 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Sieboldi (*Siebold Viburnum*). Tree-like, large, rich green foliage; white flowers in June. Berries green, pink, then black. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Tomentosum (*Doublefile Viburnum*). Broad, symmetrical plant, bearing flat white flowers all along the stem; red berries turning blue-black. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.



Viburnum Opulus Sterile



Weigela Candida

VITEX

Agnus castus (*Chaste-tree*). Dainty shrub with star-shaped leaves; lilac flowers in late Summer. Plant in sun. 2 yr. 35c. each.

Macrophylla (*Large Chaste Tree*). A larger form of above with deep blue flowers. 2 yr., 35c. each.

WEIGELA

A decorative family of shrubs with bell-shaped pink, white, or red flowers in June.

Abel Carriere. Rose-carmine flowers. Tall-growing. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Amabilis. Light pink flowers, vigorous grower. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Candida. White flowers, graceful habit of growth. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Eva Rathke. Rich reddish-purple flowers, free-blooming, dwarf. 18-24 in. 25c., 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

Floribunda. Free-flowering, vigorous shrub, crimson flowers. 2-3 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 50c. each.

Hendersoni. Tall-growing, rose-colored flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Rosea. Medium-growing, light pink flowers. 2-3 ft. 25c., 3-4 ft. 35c. each.

Variegata. White-margined leaf, pink flowers, dwarf. 2-3 ft. 35c. each.

WITCH-HAZEL · Hamamelis

Handsome, tall growing native shrub, yellow flowers in October. Will thrive in partial shade. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

ZANTHORHIZA

Apiifolia (*Yellow Root*). Shrubby, dwarf plants, golden foliage in Autumn, purplish flowers in Summer. 12-15 in. clumps, 50c. each.

How to Plant and Prune

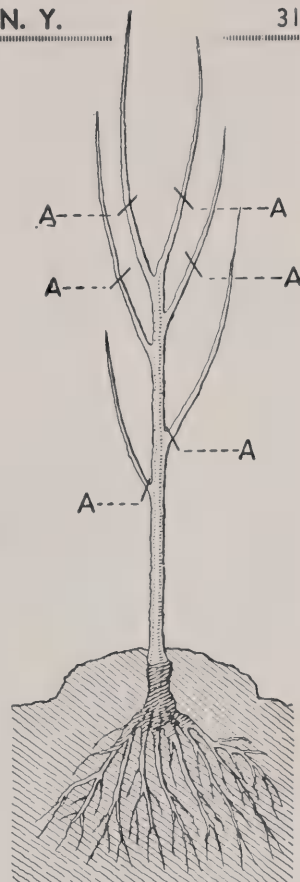
Proper planting, pruning, and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Lots of water should be used. Roots should be pruned so there are plenty of fresh ends to come in contact with the soil. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.

Pruning—Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

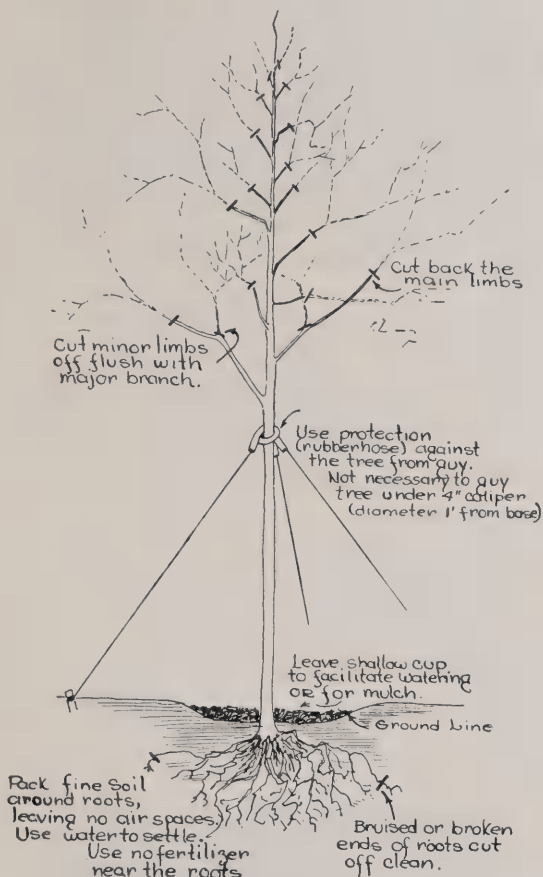
Watering—Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

Mulch—A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc., around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

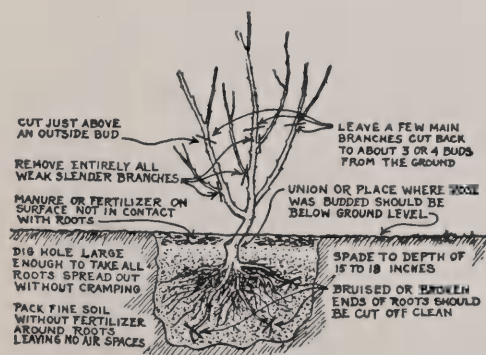
Fertilizer—Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.



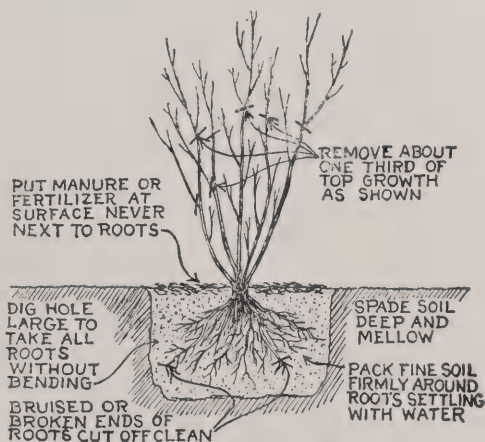
Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees



Planting and Pruning of Trees.



Planting and Pruning Roses



How to Plant Shrubs

Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs

With Choice Associating Shrubs and Vines

This group contains some of the choicest shrubs, notable not only because of their evergreen habit but because of their highly prized flowers and berries, and adaptability to shade. They are very useful for foundation planting, for filling in beds of evergreens and for lawn specimens. Included here is the valuable evergreen vine, *Euonymus*, so useful as wall covers, garden hedges and ground cover.



Boxwood

ABELIA

Grandiflora. Spreading, graceful habit of growth, small, dark green, glossy leaves. Will bloom the first year. Pink flowers. 5 in. pots, 50c. each.

AZALEA

Mollis (*Chinese Azalea*). Dwarf-growing, bushy, well-branched with attractive foliage; flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange in May. Perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny locations. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

BOXWOOD • Buxus

Sempervirens. A hardy outdoor type, slow-growing, easily sheared for low-growing hedges or individual specimens; handsome, dark, evergreen foliage. 10-12 in., B&B, 50c. each; 12-15 in., B&B, 75c. each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.00 each.

COTONEASTER

Horizontalis (*Rock Cotoneaster*). Small trailing shrub, pink flowers in spring, scarlet berries in autumn. good for rockery. 5-in. pots, 12 in. spread, 75c. each.

DAPHNE • Garland Flower

Cneorum. A dwarf evergreen shrub with dark blue-green foliage, each shoot tipped with delightfully fragrant pink flowers in May and June. Requires full sunlight and a well-drained soil. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00 each; 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

EUONYMUS • Winter Creeper

Radicans. Shrubby, clinging evergreen vine; small, rich green foliage. Good for covering banks, walls, tree trunks, and for ground cover. 15-18 in. 35c. each, 18-24 in. 50c. each.

Radicans erecta. Low, spreading bush, pointed, evergreen leaves, turning bronze in Winter. 12-15 in. 35c. each.

Radicans vegetus (*Evergreen Bittersweet*). A shrubby evergreen, self-clinging vine with round, glossy green leaves. Produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in Fall. Splendid for use as a ground cover, or may be trimmed into bush form. 12-15 in. 45c., 15-18 in. 60c. each.

ILEX • Holly

Crenata (*Japanese Holly*). A hardy, evergreen shrub Holly with small dark green leaves. Does well in shade. 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each.

IVY • Hedera

English. Glossy, dark green foliage; excellent ground cover or edging in shade. Good for window boxes and household decoration. 3-in. pots, 15c. each.

Baltic. Small-leaved type, 3-in. pots, 15c. each.



Daphne Cneorum



Pachysandra

MYRICA • Bayberry

Carolinensis. Shiny, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, having a rich fragrance. Gray berries; very hardy. 18-24 in., B&B, \$1.00 each.

PACHYSANDRA • Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. Low-growing evergreen plant with short spikes of white flowers in May and June. A splendid evergreen ground cover with attractive, dark green leaves which make a rich mat of foliage in shady places where grass will not grow. A good border for beds of evergreens. 2 yr. plants, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs

Some of these broadleaf evergreens and shrubs are especially suited to the foundation planting in combination with deciduous shrubs or with narrow-leaved evergreens. They are listed as follows:

IN SUNNY LOCATION

Abelia	Myrica
Azalea	Pyracantha
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Pachysandra
Euonymus	Vinca
Ilex crenata	Daphne
English Ivy	Mahonia

IN SHADY LOCATION

Boxwood	Myrica
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Pachysandra
Euonymus	Pyracantha
Ilex crenata	Rhododendron
English Ivy	Vinca

PYRACANTHA • Firethorn

Coccinea. A bushy, dense-growing shrub, attaining a height of about 6 ft.; thorny, semi-evergreen with small, dark green leaves. Suitable for hedge, individual specimens, mass planting, or can be trained against a wall. Flowers white, berries orange, not numerous. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.25 each.

Coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). More open-growing and taller than Coccinea, producing an abundance of brilliant orange-scarlet berries which persist throughout the Winter. 12-15 in., B&B, \$1.00; 12-15 in., 5-in. pots, 75c. each.

RHODODENDRON

Hybrids. The most showy and beautiful of all Rhododendrons with dark, glossy leathery green foliage. Flowers varying pink, red, and orchid. Require soil free from lime or fresh manure, and a shady location, preferably north or east exposure. 15-18 in., B&B, \$1.50 each; 18-24 in., B&B, \$2.00 each; 2-2½ ft., B&B, \$2.50 each.

VINCA • Hardy Myrtle

Minor. A trailing evergreen for ground cover where it is too shady for grass; showy bright blue flowers borne freely in early Summer. 2 yr., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

These broadleaf evergreen and semi-evergreen shrubs and vines makes the finest, most permanent, and most interesting plantings for partially shaded situations. In these plantings can be incorporated wood's ferns, hardy lilies, and some perennials that require partial shade, which generally do not do well in ordinary situations.

Because their natural habitat is a somewhat shaded situation, they require organic matter, such as peat moss, which corresponds to a forest floor, and which should be supplied in liberal quantities.

If azaleas and rhododendrons are used in such a planting the soil should be acid, or made so.

Ask for information at the nursery if you are interested in a planting of broadleaf evergreen shrubs.



Pyracantha Coccinea



Evergreens

For Year Round Beauty

PLANT IN SEASON . . . August to December, March to June

Evergreens have an important place in the landscape, and are used in many different ways. They make an excellent foundation planting, either by themselves or in conjunction with shrubs. They are used as accent plants in the shrub border, adding to both Winter and Summer effect, and are also used as specimen plants in the lawn. They make the best windbreaks and are very desirable for hedges and screen planting.

When used in foundation planting care must be taken to use only those types suitable for this purpose. Forest tree types, such as Spruces and Pines, soon grow out of bounds. Although they look all right at first while small, in a few years they are out of proportion with the house. Pyramid types are excellent but best planted at corners or to frame the entrance, and should not be planted under the windows as they will grow too tall and hide the view. They should not be planted in rows along the house foundation as they do not mass well and are much more effective when used to accent the more important parts of the building. Spreading types should be spaced between these pyramidal accent plants.

A combination of evergreens and shrubs makes an interesting foundation planting, as does also a combination of narrow-leaved evergreens and broad-leaved evergreens. (See Broadleaf Evergreens, page 32.) These combination plantings are especially suited to shady locations, and give more variety than if only the narrow-leaved evergreens are used. Following is a list of outstanding varieties of evergreens for this particular region.

In choosing evergreens for the home planting the smaller sizes will transplant better and although the planting may look thin for a year or two, it will eventually make a better looking planting than if over-planted at the beginning. The most important consideration after choosing the right type of evergreens is to see that they are planted properly in well-prepared soil.

The Planting of Evergreens

Start your evergreens right. Follow these directions carefully, using freshly dug stock. This is very important.

How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

Use good garden soil with some peat moss incorporated, as this will help retain the moisture. A good-sized hole should be dug so that the evergreen can be easily turned around in the hole and so placed in the correct position. The burlap need not be removed but loosened at the top and spread away from the stem of the plant. The evergreen should be planted at approximately the same depth as it was in the nursery. Water well before the hole is entirely filled with earth which has been packed tightly around the plant, and leave to settle before the final leveling off. A slight depression around the evergreen, so that the water will run toward the plant, is better than the soil mounded up around the plant, as this causes the water to run off too quickly. Mulching with peat moss after planting is very beneficial.

Evergreens for Special Uses

FOUNDATION PLANTING

Tall

Arborvitae, American
Arborvitae, Pyramid
Arborvitae, Douglas Golden
Juniper, Irish
Juniper virginiana
Juniper virginiana burki
Juniper virginiana cannarti
Juniper virginiana glauca
Juniper virginiana schottii
Yew, Upright (Excellent for shade)

Low:

Arborvitae, Globe
Arborvitae, Siberian
Juniper, Pfitzer's
Juniper sabina
Pine Mugho
Yew, Japanese (Spreading)

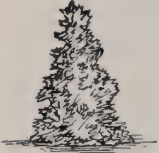
FOR HEDGES and SPECIMENS

Tall:

Arborvitae, American
Fir, Douglas
Pine, Austrian
Pine, Scotch
Spruce, Colorado
Spruce, Norway

Low:

Arborvitae, Globe
Arborvitae, Siberian
Yew, Japanese



Irregular Upright



Globe



Pyramidal



Creeper



Semi-erect



Cone

Summer Care of Evergreens

With the advent of hot, dry Summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attacks. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens this mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause the evergreens to lose their characteristic colors and assume a rusty appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from a garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage. This is one of the best ways of controlling red spider.

2. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur. The blower type of duster is best as the sulphur can be better applied to the under side of the leaves where red spider is most numerous.

No injury will result from any of these treatments. Syringing with water under pressure is also the best way to remove dust and soot in smoky situations. This should be done at regular intervals of a week or two in the Summer and occasionally in mild Winter weather. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation.

Winter Care of Evergreens

The care of evergreens during the Winter is often overlooked, and is sometimes the deciding factor in determining success or failure in growing evergreens. As the leaves are retained the year around by the evergreen there is constant evaporation of moisture and the evergreen is likely to suffer from lack of water at times during the Winter. This is particularly true when they are in exposed positions, as at the house corners. To overcome this, protection by a burlap screen, or by wrapping in burlap is often necessary. To keep the frost from penetrating too deeply, a mulch of peat or rotted manure should be added. Lastly, if there is a thaw during the Winter, evergreens may be watered and the tops syringed. The latter is especially beneficial if they are in smoky locations.

Prices include cost of balling and burlapping
Prices on larger sizes on application

ARBORVITAE . Thuja

American. Pyramid-type with broad base, bright green leaves. Excellent as hedge plant.

2-2½ ft. \$1.25 2½-3 ft. \$1.50 3-3½ ft. \$1.75

Douglas Golden. Broad pyramid with golden-green foliage.

3-3½ ft. \$1.75 3½-4 ft. \$2.00 4-5 ft. \$2.50

Globe. Forms a dense, low, natural globe; good green.

12-15 in. \$1.00 15-18 in. \$1.25 18-24 in. \$1.50

Lutea (George Peabody). Moderate upright grower; golden yellow foliage.

18-24 in. \$1.00 2-2½ ft. \$1.35

Pyramid. Narrow columnar form; bright green foliage; splendid accent plant for foundation planting.

18-24 in. \$1.25 3-3½ ft. \$2.00

2-2½ ft. 1.50 3½-4 ft. 2.50

2½-3 ft. 1.75

Standishi. Broad pyramid type; thick green foliage.

3½-4 ft. \$2.50



Pyramid Arborvitae



Globe Arborvitae

FIR . Abies

Douglas. Conical form, spreading pendulous branches. Tall grower.

3-4 ft. \$2.00 4-5 ft. \$3.00

JUNIPER . Juniperus

Andorra. Low-spreading form; excellent Winter color. For foundation planting.

12-15 in. \$1.00 18-24 in. \$1.50
15-18 in. 1.25 24-30 in. 1.75

Canadensis. Low-growing, gray-green foliage; very hardy.

15-18 in. \$1.00 18-24 in. \$1.25

Irish. Narrow, spire-like form; bluish-green; very compact.

18-24 in. \$1.00 2½-3 ft. \$1.50
2-2½ ft. 1.25 3-4 ft. 1.75



Douglas Fir

JUNIPER—Continued

Pfitzer's. Bushy, spreading plant; gray-green foliage with feathery effect; good in foundation planting.

15-18 in. \$1.50 18-24 in. \$2.00

Sabina. Dense, dark green foliage; spreading; branches semi-erect; good for foundation planting.

15-18 in. \$1.25 18-24 in. \$1.60 2-2½ ft. \$2.00

Sabina Von Ehron. Fast-growing, upright, wide-spreading, somewhat resembling Pfitzer's.

18-24 in. \$1.50 24-30 in. \$1.75

Sargenti. Low-growing, blue-green foliage.

12-15 in. \$1.25 15-18 in. \$1.50

Squamata meyeri. A rare, picturesque, upright evergreen; deep blue foliage.

15-18 in. \$1.25

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal form, bright green leaves; good accent plant.

18-24 in. \$1.35 2-2½ ft. \$1.50

Virginiana burki. Similar to Virginiana, but with silvery-gray foliage; purple Winter coloring.

3-3½ ft. \$2.50 3½-4 ft. \$3.00 4-5 ft. \$4.50

Virginiana cannarti. Similar to Virginiana with deep rich green foliage. Holds its color throughout the Winter.

3-3½ ft. \$2.50 3½-4 ft. \$3.00 4-5 ft. \$4.50

Virginiana glauca. Similar to Virginiana with distinct blue-gray foliage; very hardy.

3-3½ ft. \$2.50 3½-4 ft. \$3.00 4-5 ft. \$4.50

Virginiana schotti. A bright green Cedar of typical growth habit, but slower, and of a brighter appearance.

3-3½ ft. \$2.50 3½-4 ft. \$3.00 4-5 ft. \$4.50



Austrian Pine



Colorado Blue Spruce

PINE . Pinus

Austrian. Tall, rapid-growing type with vigorous, up-curved branches; long, dark green needles. For lawn specimen or screen planting.

2-2½ ft.\$1.75 2½-3 ft.\$2.25

Scotch. Tall, very fast-growing, short, stiff bluish-green foliage. For hedge or screen planting.

2½-3 ft.\$2.00 3-4 ft.\$2.50

**PRICES ON LARGER OR SMALLER
SIZES ON APPLICATION.**



Retinospora Pisifera

RETINOSPORA . Chamaecyparis

Pisifera. Fine feathery foliage, loosely pyramidal in shape, quick grower.

2-2½ ft.\$1.25 2½-3 ft.\$1.50 3-4 ft.\$2.00

Pisifera aurea. Bright golden form of above; foundation planting.

2-2½ ft.\$1.25 2½-3 ft.\$1.50 3-4 ft.\$2.00

Plumosa. Slender, erect branches of feathery appearance. Bright green foliage.

18-24 in.\$1.00 2½ ft.\$1.25

SPRUCE . Picea

Colorado Blue. Symmetrical, conical habit of growth; thick, steel-blue foliage.

18-24 in.\$1.75 2-2½ ft.\$2.50

Colorado Green. Similar to above but with green foliage.

18-24 in.\$1.00 2-3 ft.\$1.35

Koster Blue Spruce. Brilliant silvery-blue foliage; grafted form. Used as lawn specimen. The true "Blue Spruce."

6-7 ft.\$20.00 each 7-8 ft.\$25.00 each

YEW . Taxus

Japanese. Upright, spreading branches with rich, dark-green foliage; very hardy; excellent for foundation planting; does well in partial shade.

12-15 in.\$1.35 18-24 in.\$2.25

15-18 in.1.75 2-2½ ft.3.00



Retinospora Plumosa



Japanese Yew



Ornamental and Shade Trees

The most attractive homes are those with a few well-placed ornamental trees around them. Shade trees around the farm or city home will not only add to its beauty and comfort, but also will greatly increase its value. The term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn; generally classified as ornamental shade trees. No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. Trees are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and frequently neglected. In selecting trees, the first question is: What is the purpose the trees are to serve—shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc. Whatever the purpose, we will be glad to help you select the proper trees for your particular needs.

Following are a few helpful hints and suggestions as to the use of trees. The requirements in type of soil and the drainage conditions must be considered in choosing the tree.

There are some trees which are more adaptable than others to heavier soils and tolerate slower drainage. Among these are the Silver Maple, Elm and Ash.

Other trees require an acid, or slightly acid soil. The use of peat moss is recommended as it has an acid reaction as well as being a soil builder. In this group are the cut-leaf weeping Birch, Flowering Dogwood, Sweetgum, Tulip tree, Magnolia, and Oxydendron.

Trees may be put into two general groups; those grown mostly for shade, and those grown more for ornamental purposes. Those in the first group, the larger growing shade trees, are Ash, Western Catalpa, Elm, Horsechestnut, Linden, Maple, Beech, Oak, Sycamore, and Tulip-tree. The smaller, ornamental type of tree is Amelanchier, cut-leaf weeping Birch, pyramidal Birch, flowering Cherry, flowering Dogwood, flowering Crab, globe Norway Maple, Sweetgum, Magnolia, Mountain Ash, Oxydendron, flowering Peach, Redbud, and Hawthorn. The flowering Crab is especially desirable as a dependable, hardy and beautiful specimen tree, of which there are many varieties. The single forms have attractive fruits and are more floriferous. Flowering Crab should be planted in preference to flowering Peach, flowering Cherry, and flowering Dogwood, which are usually not very successful except in favorable soils and situations.

Plant in Season—October 15th to May 1st

AILANTHUS . Tree of Heaven

Glandulosa. An extremely rapid growing, spreading tree with palm-like foliage; greenish flowers in June. Withstands smoke and dust. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

AMELANCHIER . Shadblow

Laevis. Small graceful tree. Abundance of white flowers in early Spring, fruits very ornamental, purplish black in color. 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

ASH . Fraxinus

White (*Americana*). Fairly rapid grower, native tree; likes moist soil; golden-yellow autumn foliage. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each; 1½-1¾ in. \$2.00; 1¾-2 in. \$2.50.

Green (*Lanceolata*). A tree of medium size, slender spreading branches; shapely round head. 6-8 ft. \$1.25 each.

BIRCH . Betula

Canoe (*Papyrifera*). The characteristic white bark is not evident until the trunk is 3 to 4 inches thick, but it is the cleanest white of all. A handsome, long-lived tree. 6-8 ft., B&B, \$1.75 each; 8-10 ft., B&B, \$2.25 each.

Cutleaf Weeping (*Alba Laciniata*). An unusually graceful, drooping tree, particularly adapted to lawns, deeply cut foliage, silvery white bark. 6-8 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each; 8-10 ft., B&B, \$2.50 each; 10-12 ft. B&B, \$3.50 each; 2 in., B&B, \$4.50.

Pyramidal (*Alba fastigiata*). Grows amazingly like a Lombardy Poplar. White bark; excellent for formal effects. 8-10 ft. B&B, \$3.00 each; 10-12 ft. B&B, \$4.00 each.

CATALPA

Umbrella (*Bungei*). Dwarf tree with globe-shaped head; leaves large, heart-shaped; for formal planting. 2-yr. heads, 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each.

Western (*Speciosa*). Tall, rapid-growing tree; large, heart-shaped leaves; panicles of white flowers. Bean-like pods. 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each, 1½-1¾ in. \$1.50 each.

CHERRY, FLOWERING . Prunus

Cistena (*Purple-leaf Cherry*). Small tree, purple foliage throughout the Summer; pink flowers in Spring. 3-4 ft. 50c., 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

Japanese Flowering (*Prunus serrulata*, var.). 5-6 ft. \$1.50 each; 50c. extra for B&B.

Amanogawa. Semi-double pale pink.

Fugenzo. Double pink.

Kwanzan. Double deep pink.

Weeping Japanese Cherry (*Subhirtella pendula*). Double pink. 3-yr. heads, 4-6 ft. \$2.50 each; \$1.00 extra for B&B.



Ulmus Americana



Flowering Cherry

DOGWOOD . Cornus

White-flowering (*Florida*). Small tree, horizontal branching. White flowers, early Spring. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.75 each.

Pink-flowering. Pink flowered form of above. 2-3 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each; 3-4 ft. B&B, \$2.50 each.

ELM . Ulmus

American (*Americana*). A large, spreading, native tree; good for street planting; long-lived; one of the best. 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. \$1.50 each; 10-12 ft., 1½-2 in., \$2.00 each.

Chinese (*Parvifolia*). Small, dense foliage; symmetrical, compact growth. 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each; 1¼-1½ in. \$2.50 each, 1½-2 in. \$3.00 each.

Moline. A type of American Elm, vase-shaped, smooth-barked. 1½-1¾ in. \$2.50 each, 1¾-2 in. \$3.00 each.

CRABS, FLOWERING . Malus

Arnoldiana. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruit; dense-growing. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Rich rose-red blooms; very showy. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Ioensis bechteli. Double pink flowers; fragrant, upright-growing. 3-4 ft. 75c., 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each.

Niedzwetzkyana. Leaves, bark and buds of reddish-purple tones. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Purpurea eleyi. Bright red foliage, reddish-purple flowers, apricot-colored fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Scheideckeri. Semi-double pink flowers; yellow fruits; upright growth. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.

Spectabilis. Rose-colored, single flowers, orange fruits. 3-4 ft. 75c. each.



Flowering Crab

DIOSPYROS . Common Persimmon

Virginiana. A small tree with edible fruit; unusual. 6-8 ft. \$1.75 each.

GINKGO . Maidenhair Tree

Biloba. Upright habit of growth with spreading branches. Leaves are fan-shaped, resembling Maidenhair Fern, turning golden yellow in Fall. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$4.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$5.00 each.

GLEDITSIA . Honey Locust

Triacanthos. Fast-growing tree with compound leaves; fragrant, pea-like flowers, thorny twigs. 5–6 ft. \$1.00 each; 6–8 in. \$1.50 each.

GYMNOCLADUS . Kentucky Coffeetree

Dioica. Bluish-green, feathery foliage; blunt, sturdy branches, fragrant, greenish-white flowers. 5–6 ft. \$2.00 each.

**Horse-chestnut****HORSE-CHESTNUT . Aesculus**

Common Horse-chestnut. Large, symmetrical shade tree; showy, upright panicles of white flowers. 6–8 ft. \$1.75 each.

Red Horse Chestnut (Carnea). Small tree with large panicles of pink flowers. 6–8 ft. \$4.00 each.

Yellow Buckeye (Octandra). Large-growing tree; heavy palmated foliage; yellow fragrant blooms. 8–10 ft. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 in. \$3.00 each.

LINDEN . Tilia

American (Americana). Stately, round-topped, tall-growing tree; large, heart-shaped leaves; valuable lawn tree. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 in. \$2.50 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR . Sweet Gum

Styraciflua. Pyramidal tree, cork-barked branches, star-shaped leaves with brilliant Autumn coloring. 6–8 ft. \$2.50 each.

LOCUST . Robinia

Black Locust (Pseudo-acacia). Native tree of large size and rapid growth; fragrant white flowers in June. 6–8 ft. \$1.00 each, 8–10 ft. \$1.25 each.

MAGNOLIA

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Large, showy pink flowers; in early Spring. Blooms profusely. 5–6 ft. bush form, B&B, \$6.00 each.

**Magnolia****MAPLE . Acer**

Globe Norway (Platanoides globosum). Dwarf grafted form of Norway Maple. Good for accent or formal planting or small specimen tree. 24-in. head, 8 ft. standard, \$5.00 each.

Norway Maple (Platanoides). Large, handsome, round-headed tree; good foliage; dense shade. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.00 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 in. \$3.00 each.

Red Japanese Maple (Palatum atropurpureum). Very dwarf tree with finely-cut foliage of deep red hue. Plant in sun. For specimen planting. 3–4 ft. B&B, \$4.00 each.

Sugar Maple (Saccbarum). Tall-growing, spreading, symmetrical tree; long-lived; rich Autumn coloring. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$2.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 in. \$3.00 each.

Silver (Dasycarpum). Large, rapid-growing; smooth bark; leaves silvery underneath; one of the most popular for shade. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$1.25 each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. \$1.50 each, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 in. \$2.00.

**Norway Maple**

MAPLE—Continued

Weir's Cutleaf (*Dasycarpum weiri*). A variety of Silver Maple with finely cut foliage. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each; 1½ in. \$2.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH . Sorbus

European (*Aucuparia*). Small tree; regular, dense head; fern-like foliage; clusters of orange red berries August to frost. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

MULBERRY . Morus

Russian (*Alba tatarica*). Low, bushy-topped tree; rapid-growing, fruits attractive to birds. 5-6 ft. .75c. each.

NYSSA . Tupelo Tree

Sylvatica. Slender, horizontally-branched tree; glossy foliage; brilliant Autumn coloring; fruit blue-black. Withstands city conditions. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

**Pin Oak****OAK . Quercus**

Pin Oak (*Palustris*). Trim, pyramidal head; deeply cut, shiny foliage, turning crimson in Autumn; rapid grower. 1¼-1½ in. \$2.00 each, 1½-1¾ in. \$2.50 each, 1¾-2 in. \$3.25 each.

Red Oak (*Rubra*). Broad-headed tree; glossy dark green foliage which turns red in the Fall; long-lived. 6-8 ft. \$2.25 each, 8-10 ft. \$2.75 each.

Scarlet Oak (*Coccinea*). A large, handsome tree especially valued for brilliant foliage in Autumn. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

OXYDENDRON . Sourwood

Arboreum. Slender, graceful, small tree; panicles of showy white flowers in late Summer. Brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in early Fall. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each.

PEACH . Amygdalus

Double-flowering (*Persica*). Double red flowers in early Spring. 4-5 ft. 75c. each.

PLANE TREE . Platanus

European (*Orientalis*). Rapid-growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; desirable shade tree; withstands city conditions. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each, 1¼-1½ in. \$2.00 each.

**Mountain Ash****POPLAR . Populus**

Lombardy (*Nigra italica*). Tall, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree used for hedges and windbreaks, or occasionally as accent plant. 5-6 ft. 25c. each, 6-8 ft. 35c. each, 8-10 ft. 50c. each, 10-12 ft. 75c. each.

Carolina. Bright glossy foliage, spreading crown; very hardy, extremely rapid growth; valuable for quick shade. 6-8 ft. 50c. each; 8-10 ft. 75c. each.

**Red Bud**

PTELEA . Hoptree

Trifoliata. Low, handsome tree; glossy foliage; hop-like fruits. 4-5 ft. .75c. each.

RED BUD . Cercis

Canadensis. Small native tree with heart-shaped leaves; rosy-purple flowers early in Spring before the leaves appear. 4-5 ft. .75c. each.

THORN . Crataegus

Coccinea (*Thicket Hawthorn*). Small, shrubby tree; large foliage; white flowers in May; scarlet fruit. 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each.

Cordata (*Washington Thorn*). White flowers in May; brilliant scarlet fruits; bright Autumn coloring. 5-6 ft. \$2.25 each.

Crus-galli (*Cockspur Thorn*). Glossy green foliage, brilliant Autumn coloring. Upright habit of growth; valuable for hedges. 5-6 ft. \$2.25 each.

Oxycantha (*English Hawthorn*). Masses of white flowers in May. Crimson fruit; very dense-growing. For hedges and specimen trees. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 each.

Oxycantha plena. Double white form of above. 5-6 ft. B&B, \$2.00 each.

Oxycantha rosea plena. Double pink form. 5-6 ft. B&B \$2.00 each.

Oxycantha pauli (*Paul's Scarlet*). Double red flowers. Specimen planting. 5-6 ft. B&B \$2.00 each.



Thorn, English Hawthorn

TULIP TREE . Liriodendron

Tulipifera. Handsome, fast-growing tree; waxy, light green leaves of odd shape; greenish-yellow, tulip-like flowers in June. 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each, 1¼-1½ in. \$2.50 each.

WALNUT . Juglans

Black (*Nigra*). Tall, erect native tree; wide-spreading branches; compound foliage; edible fruit. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each.

Japanese (*Sieboldiana*). Rapid-grower; lower growing than the Black Walnut with larger leaves; very hardy and prolific. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each, 8-10 ft. \$2.00 each.



Tulip Tree

WILLOW . Salix

Babylonica (*Babylon Weeping Willow*). The well-known, common Weeping Willow. Makes a large tree a mass of drooping branches. 6-8 ft. 75c. each, 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each; 1½-1¾ in. \$1.50

Discolor (*Pussy Willow*). Small bushy tree, rapid grower, branches covered with furry catkins in early Spring. 5-6 ft. 50c. each.

Pentandra (*Laurel Leaf Willow*). Rich, deep, shiny green foliage; upright, rapid grower. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each, 8-10 ft. \$1.50 each, 6-8 ft. bush-form, 75c. each.

Vitellina (*Golden Willow*). Bright, clear golden yellow bark; round-topped tree of symmetrical form; valuable for hedges and windbreaks. 8-10 ft. \$1.00 each, 1¼-1½ in. \$1.50 each.



Willow, Babylon Weeping

Fruit Trees

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,

APPLES

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red, bears young.

Lodi. Cross between Yellow Transparent and Montgometry.

Red Astrachan. Very early, deep crimson, tart, juicy.

Yellow Transparent. Early, pale yellow, bears young.

FALL APPLES

Cortland. Large red, juicy, young bearer; good keeper.

Red McIntosh. Deep crimson, juicy, early bearer.

Twenty Ounce. Large, yellow, striped red, very juicy.

Wealthy. Early, abundant bearer, deep red, juicy.



Baldwin

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large bright red, very productive, good keeper.

Delicious. Dark red, large, young bearer, juicy.

Golden Russet. Amber colored, sweet, juicy, good keeper.

Jonathan. Red, good flavor, young bearer.

Kendall. Dark red, large, good flavor, good keeper.

King. Red and yellow striped, productive, vigorous.

Red Spy. Bright red, reliable, good bearer.

Rhode Island Greening. Large greenish yellow, juicy, tart.

Wagener. Large red, firm, good keeper, bears young.

Fameuse. The old, well-known "snow" apple.

CRAB APPLES

Dolga. Large, deep crimson, good.

APRICOTS

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 75c. each

Hungaria's Best. Fruit large, good quality, deep yellow, fine flavor.



Black Tartarian

CHERRIES

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 60c. each,

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black, early.

Lambert. Jet-black, firm, rich and juicy, good bearer.

Napoleon. Yellow, red cheek, large, sweet, productive.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Dark purplish-black, large, good flavor.

Windsor. Large, reddish purple; firm, very prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy.

SOUR CHERRIES

Large Montmorency. Large red, productive, very firm, good flavor.



Dolga Crab Apple

PEARS

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,

- Anjou.** Large greenish pear, shaded crimson. Late.
Bartlett. Large yellow, rich juicy flavor, heavy bearer. Early.
Bosc. Extra large russet color. Vigorous, late.
Clapp's Favorite. Large yellow, speckled red, rich flavor. Very early.
Duchess. Greenish, rich and juicy. Midseason.
Flemish Beauty. Large, sweet. Vigorous, early.
Kieffer. Very large, handsome, good keeper. Midseason.
Seckel. Small, rich yellow-brown, sweet and juicy. Early.
Sheldon. Large russet and red, good quality. Midseason.



New York State Prune

PLUMS

2 year, No. 1—11/16 cal. 50c. each,

EUROPEAN

- Bradshaw.** Large, dark violet; juicy.
German Prune. Large dark purple, sweet. Popular for canning.
Lombard. Medium-sized violet-red, juicy, good, productive.
Monarch. Large purple-blue. Freestone. Good bearer.
New York State Prune. Good size, purple, productive. Good.
Reine Claude (Green Gage). Greenish yellow, firm, juicy, sweet.
Stanley Prune. Large, dark blue-black. Sweet; new.

JAPANESE

- Burbank.** Large amber-red, productive, very juicy and sweet. Early.



Bartlett

PEACHES

2 year No. 1—40c. each.

- Early Crawford.** Large, yellow. Fine quality. Early.
Elberta. Yellow, red cheek, firm, juicy. Midseason.
Golden Jubilee. Yellow, red cheek. Freestone. Early.
J. H. Hale. Large yellow, good flavor, good keeper. Early.
Rochester. Sweet, yellow. Freestone. Bears young. Early midseason.
South Haven. Good size, yellow with red, prolific.

QUINCE

50c. each

- Orange.** Bright yellow. Vigorous, prolific.



Golden Jubilee

Small Fruits

2 YEAR NO. 1 GRADE

CURRANTS

20c. each, \$1.75 per 10

- Cherry.** Large, bright red, thin skin, fine flavor, prolific.
Diploma. Light red, midseason, mild flavor.
Fay's Prolific. Large clusters, bright red, very prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES

20c. each, \$1.75 per 10

- Downing.** Large, pale green, vigorous, splendid quality.
Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and tender, productive.
Red Jacket. Large-sized, red, prolific.

GRAPES

15c. each, \$1.25 per 10

- Agawam.** Large, sweet red.
Brighton. Large clusters, red, good flavor and quality, sweet.
Catawba. Large, dark red, rich flavor, late.
Concord. Most popular black grape. Splendid flavor, early. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.
Fredonia. Very early, large black, excellent flavor.
Moore's Early. Large cluster, black, early, very hardy.
Niagara. Most popular white grape. Large, sweet, early.
Portland. Earliest white grape, sweet, hardy.
Worden. Black, very fine, hardy, productive.

BLACKBERRIES

50c. per 10, \$4.00 per 100

- Eldorado.** Large, jet-black, sweet, juicy. Good bearer, hardy.



Dorsett



Niagara

RASPBERRIES

50c. per 10, \$4.00 per 100

Red Varieties

- Columbia.** Large, purplish red. Productive, sprightly flavor. Vigorous.
Chief. Bright red, very early, fine flavor.
Latham. Large rich red, productive, good for canning.
Ontario. Large red, vigorous, prolific.

Black Varieties

- Shuttleworth.** Large, firm fruit, heavy bearer, good flavor, early.

STRAWBERRIES

Leading Varieties

40c. per 25, \$1.25 per 100

- Big Joe.** Medium-sized, high quality. Midseason to late.
Dorsett. Firm, heavy producer. Very large.
Fairfax. Good quality, very productive. Large.
Gibson. Dark glossy red. Strong grower, good flavor.
Glen Mary. Very productive. Strong grower. Large.
Premier. Extra early, bright red, good flavor. Heavy yielder.

Everbearing Varieties

50c. per 25, \$1.50 per 100

- Gem.** Glossy red, firm, fine flavor. Large.
Mastodon. Immense size. Excellent cropper. Choice quality.

ASPARAGUS

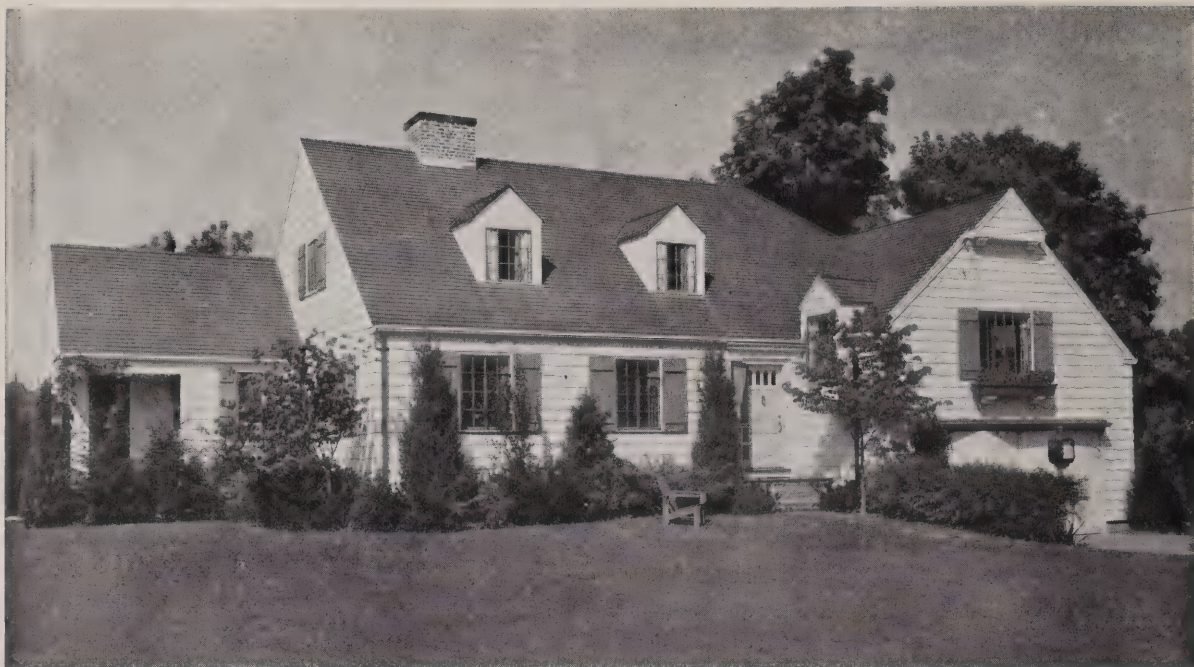
50c. per 25, \$1.50 per 100

- Washington.** A standard variety, good producer, rustproof.

RHUBARB

15c. each, \$1.25 per 10

- Myatt's Linnaeus.** Large, early, tender. The old reliable.
Victoria. Long, thick, brittle stalks, good color.



Lawns

How to Make Them

Everyone wants a beautiful lawn. It not only is a beautiful thing in itself, but it sets off your flowers and enhances the beauty of your garden as nothing else will. It is not a difficult thing to have a beautiful lawn but it does require a little thought and care. One of the most important things is to use good seed. Our lawn grass seed mixtures are carefully blended of the finest quality grass seeds, each mixture being made up of those grasses best suited for the purposes intended.

Less expensive lawn grasses contain a smaller percentage of the fine growing grasses and consequently take longer for these grasses to crowd out the fast growing varieties but eventually make a good lawn. The germination is equally as good in the lower priced seeds; will make just as quick a lawn, but not as good an appearance for some time. One pound will seed about 150 to 250 square feet. Seeding less is all right, but takes longer to get a thick turf.

MAKING A FINE LAWN

The lawn forms the floor of the outdoor living room. Beauty and permanence are the main features to strive for in the construction and maintenance of the lawn.

To be pleasing, the lawn turf must be dense, vigorous, and free from weeds. It must maintain its velvety green growth throughout the season. The possession of such a lawn requires that it be properly constructed and systematically fed.

PRELIMINARY POINTS TO CONSIDER

The best time to seed the new lawn is either in the early Spring or early Fall. At these two seasons of the year, the temperatures are ordinarily cool and the rainfall plentiful—two conditions which are especially favorable for a steady growth of young grass. If the seeding is done in the Summer, more attention to watering will be necessary as the soil for grass seedlings must be kept moist.

SOIL PREPARATION

Soil obtained in excavating for the basement and spread out for the lawn makes one of the poorest seed beds possible. Such soils are always low in organic matter and are usually in poor physical condition.

In case it is necessary to use the basement soil for filling, the surface soil should be removed and piled in a corner of the lot before the excavating is started. After the excavating soil has been spread out and made comparatively level, the top soil should be spread evenly over it.

After the spaded soil has been well pulverized, grade the soil to slope gently from the house. The grading will prevent water from standing around the foundation of the house. Next, level and roll until the seed bed is firm, then sow seed.

Maintaining the New Lawn

Regardless of how carefully the new lawn has been started, it must be painstakingly cared for during the first Summer if it is to develop into a lawn with a uniform, thick turf.

The new lawn should be watered often enough to keep the soil moist. Frequent and light waterings are best until after the grass becomes established. When there is no longer danger of washing the young plants from their anchorage, the soil should be thoroughly soaked to a good depth at each watering. The water should always be applied in the form of a fine spray.

WATERING

After a lawn is established, each watering should be thorough, so that the water will go down some depth. It is not necessary or advisable to water too often; if done well, once a week in dry weather is sufficient. If the moisture is down far enough so that the roots are compelled to reach for it, they will not be so easily injured during hot weather.

DO NOT LIME THE LAWN

Since a neutral soil favors the common lawn weeds more than it does the grass, the lawn soil should not be limed unless it is very strongly acid. The unthrifty appearance of certain lawns is usually due to lack of plant food and not too high acidity. Lime is a soil conditioner and not a plant food.

FEEDING

About eight or ten weeks after the lawn is seeded, the young grass should again be fed with Vigoro. The application is made at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet of lawn.

Plant food should be applied when the grass is dry and then brushed from the grass with a broom or the back of a rake. The lawn should immediately be given a thorough soaking to wash the plant food from the grass and carry it into the soil.

WEED CONTROL

There is no sure method of weed control except to dig them out. The best preventive against weeds is to secure soil as free from weed seeds as possible, and then to keep the lawn healthy by giving it enough food and moisture. The common weed pests are never contained in the lawn seed. Avoid lime as this encourages weeds. A word can be said about one weed particularly troublesome the past few years, Crab Grass. Crab Grass, a creeping weed is an annual and does not germinate until June 1st. The remedy is to use a good fertilizer early in April so that the grass will be thick and well-established before the Crab Grass gets a chance to germinate. In this way the Crab Grass is choked by the lawn.

Lawn Grass Seed

	Lb.	5 lbs.		Lb.	5 lbs.
Special.....	\$0.25	\$1.15	Old Homestead.....	\$0.35	\$1.60
Green Velvet.....	.30	1.40	Shady Spot.....	.40	1.85

Prices of following on application:

Domestic Rye Grass
Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass

Fancy Red Top
Fancy Timothy

Fertilizers

VIGORO

5 lbs.....	\$0.45	50 lbs.....	\$2.50
10 lbs.....	.85	100 lbs.....	4.00
25 lbs.....	1.50		

VITERA

A complete plant food with a pulverized manure base, which contains all of the vital elements necessary for plant growth.

5 lbs.....	\$0.40	50 lbs.....	\$2.25
10 lbs.....	.75	100 lbs.....	3.50
25 lbs.....	1.35		

Quantity to Use per 100 Square Feet

Vitera and Vigoro—For lawns, shrubs or gardens, about 2 to 3 lbs. early in the Spring. Repeat in about 6 weeks with half the amount, and for lawns repeat again in late Summer. Work well into the soil or wet down thoroughly immediately after applying.

Caution—Do not use on foliage or stalks unless dry, and then wet down immediately and thoroughly. This also applies to lawns.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

10 lbs.....	\$0.30	50 lbs.....	\$1.20
25 lbs.....	.65	100 lbs.....	2.00

PULVERIZED CATTLE MANURE

50 lbs.....	\$1.20	100 lbs.....	\$2.00
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BONENE

A synthetic bonemeal to be used in the same quantity and manner as bonemeal. Bonene contains 50 per cent bone phosphate of lime.

5 lbs.....	\$0.20	50 lbs.....	\$1.25
10 lbs.....	.35	100 lbs.....	2.25
25 lbs.....	.75		

Bonene and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure

—Use 4 to 6 lbs. of either of these per 100 square feet, or mix Bonene and pulverized Cattle Manure in equal quantities and use the same way. Repeat later as with Vigoro.

Bonene and Pulverized Sheep or Cattle Manure are safe fertilizers and will not burn.

Peat Moss (Domestic)

To Add Humus to Your Lawn

Peat Moss is one of the best materials we know of to add necessary humus to your lawn. It is clean, odorless and has great water absorbing and retaining power. *It is absolutely free from weeds* and for this reason is much preferable to manure. Peat Moss makes heavy land more friable and sandy soil hold moisture better. Dig it in the top 4 inches for new lawns. On established lawns

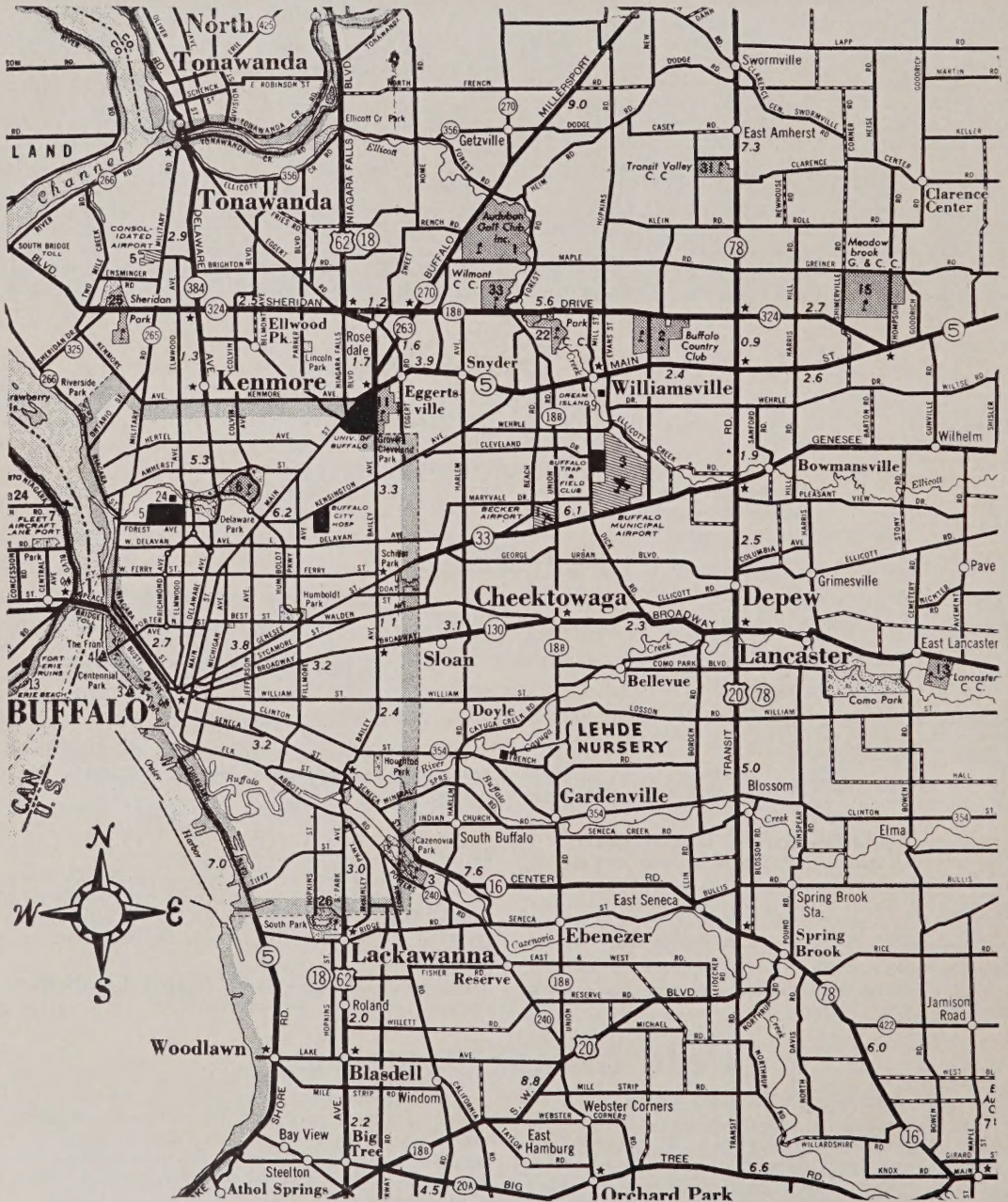
—a dressing applied in the late Fall and again in the Spring is very beneficial. A bushel contains enough to cover 15 square feet of surface 1 inch deep. Peat Moss can be used for the new lawn; for the established lawn; for rose and flower beds; for other garden uses; as a Winter mulch.

Peat Moss

Per bushel..	\$0.35	3 bushels..	\$1.00	10 bushels..	\$3.00
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Drive out to LEHDE'S NURSERY on French Road, just off Clinton Street (Route 354).



Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont



McGredy's Ivory



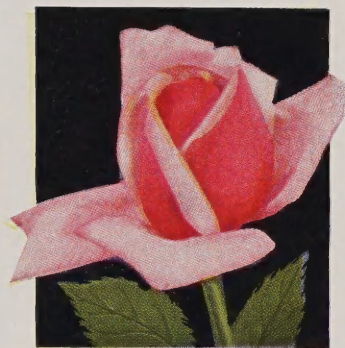
Mme. Edouard Herriot



Etoile de Hollande



Talisman



Editor McFarland



Mrs. E. P. Thom



Grenoble



Soeur Therese



Margaret McGredy



Mrs. Henry Bowles



Condesa de Sastago

Twelve Outstanding Varieties of Hybrid Tea Roses

See pages 17 to 19 for descriptions



SCABIOSA, PEACE



ZINNIA, BLACK RUBY

These All-America Novelties Will Please You

SEE PAGE TWO FOR DESCRIPTIONS



ASTER, ROSE MARIE



MARIGOLD, GOLDEN JUBILEE

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